Ontario

Municipal Measurement Program

Summary of 2005 Results

Municipal *Performance* Measurement Program

Issued by
Ministry of Municipal Affairs and Housing

This report summarizes Municipal Performance Measurement Program (MPMP) results contained in the 2005 Financial Information Return and also includes results for 2001 to 2004. If the formula for a measure has been redefined, results are shown for those years which use the same definition.

Outlying results, including results that appear to contain an error in calculation, are not included in the summary statistics in order to provide more representative statistics. The report should not be relied on as a substitute for legal or professional advice, and the user is responsible for how the report may be used or applied.

Municipal performance measures are authorized under the *Municipal Act, 2001*. Every year the Minister writes to municipalities, informing them of the formal requirements of the program, including a list of performance measures. The Minister's letter and the annual list of performance measures are posted on the Ministry's web site at www.mah.gov.on.ca under the heading, Municipal Performance Measurement Program.

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Part I:
Municipal Performance Measurement Program (MPMP)

Foreword

I am pleased to provide you with the Municipal Performance Measurement Program summary results for 2005, the sixth year of the program.

This document provides municipalities with a comprehensive survey of MPMP results to enable the user to compare local municipal results with results for groups of similar municipalities. Municipalities are grouped by geography, municipal type and population, and summary statistics are reported for each group.

The report will be of interest to municipal administrators, elected officials and members of the public because it provides a context for evaluating MPMP results. MPMP data is used by many municipalities in budget discussions because trend data provides information on progress towards service objectives and information on how operating costs relate to service level decisions.

MPMP is intended to enhance discussion about municipal service delivery and prompt municipalities to investigate best practices, such as those identified and published on the internet by the Ontario Centre for Municipal Best Practices (OCMBP).

While this Summary Report does not identify or single out individual municipalities, members of the public can obtain this information directly from the municipality, often from the municipal website.

The Ministry and the Association of Municipalities of Ontario have partnered to develop and launch a software tool specifically for municipalities called MIDAS (Municipal Information and Data Access System). MIDAS will allow municipalities to access data on each MPMP measure for municipalities of their own choosing – without charge. Municipalities will also be able to access data from other schedules in the Financial Information Return. Please contact AMO to receive your municipality's password at (416) 971-9856 or 1-877-426-6527 (toll-free in Ontario).

We encourage you to explore this document, and welcome any comments or suggestions that you may have. Please address your comments to:

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Program

Many services Ontarians use and enjoy each day, including fire protection, policing, drinking water, sewage treatment, garbage collection and disposal, roadways, public transit and parks and recreation are provided by municipal government. Municipal councils are responsible for setting priorities on how tax dollars will be spent, including how much will be spent on each service area and what level of service is feasible for the available money. Decisions also reflect regulatory requirements and the need to limit municipal risk.

All Ontario municipalities share in the commitment to provide their taxpayers with good services and good value for money. But how can taxpayers, municipal councillors and municipal administrators evaluate municipal services?

One solution is to track a municipality's own performance year after year. Another approach is to compare the municipality's results with those of other, similar municipalities.

Municipalities have a long history of reporting financial and statistical information to the province following the end of every calendar year. From this information we know how much a municipality spends on broad service areas like fire protection or garbage collection. But, this does not provide insight into how efficiently or effectively the municipality delivers services or local circumstances.

To provide municipal administrators, municipal councils and residents with information that can help them evaluate service delivery, the Ontario government introduced a new and innovative program to measure municipal performance in 2000. All Ontario municipalities provide information on the efficiency and effectiveness of municipal services in twelve key areas:

- Municipal government
- Fire protection
- Police services
- Roadways
- Public transit
- Drinking water
- Wastewater (Sewers)
- Storm water management
- Solid waste management
- Parks and recreation
- Library services
- Land use planning

These service areas were selected initially because they are primarily a municipal responsibility and represent a high percentage of the municipal budget. Another consideration was that municipalities already collect most of the data needed to calculate performance measures for these services.

Advisory Committee

At the end of the first year of the program, the Ministry of Municipal Affairs formed a Municipal Performance Measurement Program Advisory Committee to guide the development of the program. The Advisory Committee consists of representatives from municipal associations such as the Association of Municipalities of Ontario, the Ontario Municipal CAO's Benchmarking Initiative (OMBI), the Ontario Centre for Municipal Best Practices (OCMBP) and staff from a group of representative municipalities. Specialized working groups annually review the performance measures and make recommendations to redefine and improve the measures and instructions.

Municipalities Report Results to the Public

Every year, every municipality provides information on its performance measurement results to the province and its residents. Many municipalities provide performance measurement information on their web sites. Others take out newspaper ads, mail the information or include performance measurement information in the property tax bill. The objective is for municipalities to share information with taxpayers. This can enhance conversations between taxpayers and their elected representatives about local priorities and results.

Benefits

The benefits of reporting performance measurement results to the public are significant: ranging from improved accountability to improved service delivery. How? Reporting to the public should generate public interest in the decisions council makes, encouraging further communication. Municipalities are interested in how other municipalities are doing, generating informal comparisons and discussions about the details of service delivery.

Table 1: Benefits of Municipal Performance Measurement Program

Municipal Performance Measurement Program

What MPMP is:

- **Management tool.**

  Municipalities can track performance over time.
- **Comparable.**

  Standardized definitions and formulas for performance measures make comparisons possible between municipalities.
- **Balanced information.**

  Information is provided on both service quality and costs for most services.
- **Universal.**

  All Ontario municipalities responsible for a service report performance measures on that service.

What performance measurement encourages:

- **Accountability.**

  Reporting to the public improves municipal government accountability to taxpayers.
- **Communication.**

  Encourages discussion between taxpayers and council.
  Encourages discussions between municipalities.
- **Priority setting.**

  Performance measures can assist council in setting priorities and allocating tax dollars to services in the municipal budget.
- **Monitoring the municipal budget.**

  Performance measures help monitor whether budgeted costs and expected service levels are met.
- **Focus.**

  Attention is focused on results, leading to closer review of how service is delivered, how well it is delivered, what it costs and impacts on the community.
- **Setting targets.**

  Improvements in performance can occur simply by setting clear, measurable targets.
- **Best practices.**

  Performance measures are a starting point for identifying best practices, such as those researched and identified by the Ontario Centre for Municipal Best Practices.
- **Improved service delivery.**

  Improved communication, setting targets, comparisons, a focus on service, and access to a directory of best practices can lead to improved service delivery.

Performance measurement focuses on results and can help council evaluate the impact of budget decisions on the achievement of municipal goals. Municipal staff can translate goals into performance measurement targets. Performance relative to goals can help council determine whether to reallocate tax dollars between competing services.

Simply measuring a service in a regular, consistent manner focuses attention on a service and this focus is the beginning of service improvements. Improvements can take the form of lowering the cost of service delivery, changing the level of service or finding a better way of doing business.

Best Practices

Performance measures are also a starting point for the identification of municipal best practices. The Ontario Centre for Municipal Best Practices has developed a virtual electronic library of best practices. The Centre uses Municipal Performance Measurement Program results as a starting point for identifying municipalities for in-depth follow-up. The Centre researches, identifies and posts best practices on its web site: www.municipalbestpractices.ca. Municipalities are encouraged to review the practices posted and determine which are applicable to their own circumstances. This encourages the transfer of operational experience between municipalities.

Measuring Both Efficiency and Effectiveness

Performance measures look at two dimensions of service delivery—efficiency and effectiveness.

Efficiency measures provide information on the cost of delivering services. For example, we can measure the day to day costs of treating drinking water. This provides a standard measurement that applies to all municipalities, regardless of population.

However, efficiency measures tell only part of the story. Residents also want to know about the quality of service. Effectiveness measures describe performance relative to a goal. For drinking water, municipalities report the weighted number of days when a boil water advisory, issued by the Medical Officer of Health and applicable to a municipal water supply, was in effect. Together, the efficiency and effectiveness measures provide a more complete picture of what is spent and what is achieved given local conditions.

Many municipalities include a brief description of local circumstances in their report to taxpayers. Local circumstances affect results and should be considered in any comparison of outcomes between municipalities. For example, geography and micro-climate are factors influencing the efficiency and effectiveness measures for winter maintenance of roadways.

Table 2: How to Tell Efficiency & Effectiveness Measures Apart

How to Tell Efficiency & Effectiveness Measures Apart

Efficiency measures

- **Often described as inputs/outputs.**
- **Inputs are usually dollars.**
- **Often expressed as cost per unit.**

  Operating costs for paved roads per lane kilometre.
  Operating costs for solid waste diversion (recycling) per tonne or per household.

Effectiveness measures

- **Measure quality.**
- **Measure extent to which a goal is achieved.**
- **Often expressed as a percentage.**

  Percentage of paved lane kilometres where the condition is rated as good to very good.

  Percentage of residential solid waste diverted.

- **Also expressed as a rate using two different kinds of units.**

  Property crime rate per 1,000 persons.

  Number of conventional transit passenger trips per person in the service area in a year.

Who Reports a Measure

Under the Municipal Performance Measurement Program, municipalities complete a measure only if their level of government is responsible for the service. For example, if a regional municipality in Southern Ontario is responsible for wastewater treatment, only the regional municipality reports the measure. Local area municipalities do not report the measure. If both the regional government and the local government share responsibility for delivering a service, such as winter maintenance of roadways, both the region and the local area municipalities report the measure.

In both the North and South, single-tier municipalities are responsible for all municipal services delivered to residents, with the exception of social and health services delivered by Consolidated Municipal Service Managers or District Social Services Administration Boards. Regardless of whether single-tier municipalities contract out a service, provide it jointly with other municipalities or provide it in-house, they report performance measures which correspond to the services they deliver.

Presenting Results

Municipalities are required to report results to their taxpayers annually. However, there has also been interest in a comprehensive survey of results done in a way that does not single out any individual municipality. Municipalities are affected by many local factors such as demographics, geography, urban/rural mix and assessment base. By grouping municipalities by geography, municipal type and population, it is possible to see patterns in results. The range and median allow municipalities to compare their own results with other, similar municipalities.

How to Find Your Municipality's Group

Table 3: Municipal Groups Used in 2005 Summary

Municipal Groups	Number of Municipalities
North	
< 5,000	125
5,000 – 19,999	15
20,000+	4
South	
Regions and former regions	12
Counties	22
Single-tiers	
< 10,000	5
10,000 – 99,999	17
100,000+	4
Lower-tiers	
< 5,000	69
5,000 – 9,999	71
10,000 – 19,999	64
20,000 – 39,999	15
40,000 – 99,999	11
100,000+	11
All Municipalities	445

To evaluate results, two major groups were established: Northern Ontario and Southern Ontario. Northern Ontario can be distinguished from Southern Ontario on many dimensions. It is primarily rural, is characterized by more dispersed settlement patterns, and higher costs for municipal service delivery relative to Southern Ontario.

Northern municipalities are organized as single-tier municipalities with the exception of the District of Muskoka.

In the *Summary of 2005 Results*, Northern municipalities are divided into three population groups.

In the South, several forms of municipal government exist: single-tiers, upper-tiers (regions and counties) and lower-tiers or local municipalities. Please see a discussion of municipal government structure in the section, In Depth—Municipal Government Structure.

Because upper-tier governments and single-tier governments have responsibilities distinct from local area municipalities, separate groups have been created for them. The group called "regions and former regions" includes the following single-tier municipalities which were previously regional governments: Toronto, Ottawa, Hamilton and Greater Sudbury.

The District of Muskoka and the City of Greater Sudbury are located in the North but have traditionally been included in Southern Ontario for purposes of Ministry financial analysis. Note that the District of Muskoka has a two-tier regional style government although it is described as a District.

Also, the County of Oxford functions as a regional municipality and has traditionally been analyzed with regional municipalities. It is therefore included in the group, regions and former regions.

By organizing results by geography, municipal type and population, the user can immediately determine where his/her own municipality is and how results for the group compare with the results published by the municipality.

Measures Refer to a One Year Time Period

Performance measures are based on data for a one year period—the calendar year. The calendar year is used because it corresponds to the municipal fiscal year. As an example, the property crime rate per 1,000 persons is based on the number of actual incidents of property crime reported during the reporting year. A few measures specifically refer to the one year time frame in the description of the measure, but most do not. An example of a measure that refers to a year is the number of wastewater main backups per 100 kilometres of wastewater main in a year. In this measure, the year reference is added to clarify that data is based on a one year period as opposed to one month.

There are two exceptions concerning planning measures for the preservation of agricultural land. These measures are based on changes in hectares between the reporting year and the base year of 2000. The longer time frame makes it possible to see the impact of changes in land use.

Table 4: Check List for Comparisons

Check List for Comparisons	
Local Circumstances	**Demographics and Physical Characteristics of Municipality.** ✓ Population and population growth. ✓ Demographics. ✓ Geography: North/South. ✓ Urban/Rural. ✓ Climate. **Local Cost of Doing Business.** ✓ Local wage rates, cost of materials, cost of transportation, whether there is a competitive market for service providers. ✓ Contract provisions. **Other Circumstances.** ✓ See notes to Municipal Performance Measurement Program results reported by municipality to taxpayers.
Council Decisions and Budget	**Council Decisions on Service Level.** ✓ Service level. ✓ Whether service is delivered to all or part of a municipality. Example: sanitary sewer service provided only to urban areas. **Council Decisions on How Service is Delivered.** ✓ In-house, contracted out, joint service agreements with other municipalities, etc. **Municipal Budget.** ✓ Size of municipal budget. ✓ Assessment base including residential, farm and commercial/industrial mix. Assessment growth.
Municipal Structure	**Municipal Responsibilities Differ with Structure.** ✓ Municipalities with different municipal structures have different responsibilities. Similarly, regions that became single-tiers have added responsibilities although they are grouped with former regions. **Two-tier Government in South and Shared Responsibility.** ✓ If responsibility for a service is shared by two levels of government in a two-tier system in Southern Ontario, the services performed will influence operating costs and efficiency results.

Check List for Comparisons	
Service Area Measured	**Factors Specific to Each Service.** ✓ See list of factors for every measure. **Age of Infrastructure.** ✓ An aging infrastructure may result in higher costs for repairs and rehabilitation; effectiveness measures may be influenced. Example: paved roads.
Reporting Issues	**Reporting in Financial Information Return.** ✓ Method of allocating indirect costs included in general government-program support to other services. ✓ Whether administrative costs for a department are included. Example: Are administrative costs for the transportation department included in the cost of paved roads? ✓ Whether a municipality makes transfer payments between departments and records these as interfunctional adjustments in the Financial Information Return. ✓ Errors in reporting, including errors in calculations, e.g. megalitres of water. ✓ Data estimated versus data precisely measured.
Summary Statistics	**Number of Municipalities Reporting a Measure.** ✓ If few municipalities report a measure, results have limited use for comparisons.

Making Comparisons

Municipalities have been placed into groups that recognize geography, municipal type and population. This helps encourage comparisons between similar municipalities. Table 4, Check List for Comparisons, provides a more detailed look at the factors that should be weighed when considering which municipalities should be compared to your municipality. The Check List for Comparisons is organized into six areas: local circumstances, council decisions and budget, municipal structure, service area measured, reporting issues and summary statistics.

Service level decisions are crucial and are linked to the size of the municipal budget. Municipal budgets are themselves linked to the assessment base on which property taxes are levied. There are significant differences between municipalities which reflect the mix of residential, farm, commercial and industrial properties.

Financial reporting practices, including the treatment of indirect costs, also have a significant impact on results. Please see the In-depth feature on indirect costs.

Statistics

For the province as a whole and for each group of municipalities, the median, range and number of municipalities reporting a measure are presented. These statistics allow a municipality to evaluate its own results relative to those of other municipalities. The median result for the reporting year is shown as a bar graph. A frequency distribution is also included to provide an overview of the results from all municipalities. In order to report meaningful results, the data set used to calculate these statistics excludes municipalities which have outlying results or appear to have made an error in calculation.

Range

The range measures the spread of the data. The range is presented as the minimum or lowest value, and the maximum or highest value.

Median

While people are familiar with averages, the median provides a statistic that measures the middle value in a group, without being influenced by extreme values.

In a data set which is ordered from low to high, the median is the measurement in the middle. Half the measurements will be below the median and half will be above it.

Evaluating Results

Superior results will vary with the measure. For efficiency measures, results below the median will represent lower costs per unit. For effectiveness measures, the best results could be either higher or lower than the median. For the measure, violent crime rate per 1,000 persons, a result below the median will represent a better outcome. For the measure, percentage of residential solid waste diverted, a result above the median will represent a higher percentage of solid waste recycled.

Number of Municipalities Reporting the Measure

The number of municipalities reporting a measure varies from measure to measure. The number excludes municipalities with outlying values and those which appear to have made an error in calculation. Conditions used to evaluate data are described in the results table for each measure.

Before comparing the median result with your municipality's result, it is important to know how many municipalities in the group reported the measure. When only a small number of municipalities report a measure, the summary statistics will be less reliable for making comparisons.

If the number of municipalities in a group is small, the median may significantly change if the number of municipalities reporting a measure changes from year to year.

Frequency Distribution

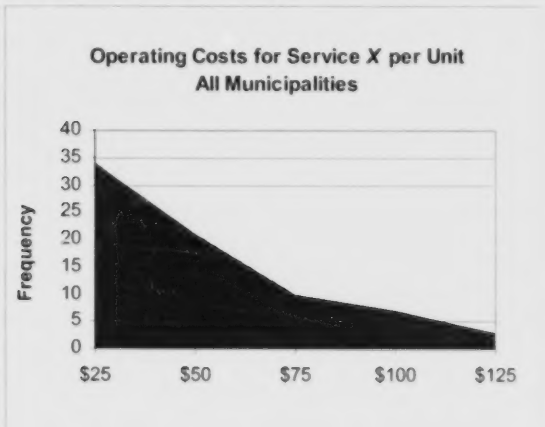
Each measure is graphed as a frequency distribution in order to show how all the results are concentrated. In a frequency distribution, results are arranged in groups and the number of results within each group is counted (frequency).

Example: 75 municipalities report an efficiency measure and the data ranges from $2.04 per unit to $121.50 per unit. Equal intervals are created to accommodate the range of data. Next, the number of results that fall within each interval is counted—this is the frequency.

Intervals	Frequency (count)	Label on x-axis
$0.00 to $25.00	34	$25
$25.01 to 50.00	21	$50
$50.01 to 75.00	10	$75
$75.01 to $100.00	7	$100
$100.01 to $125.00	3	$125

The frequency distribution is graphed in Figure 1.

Figure 1: Example of Frequency Distribution



The number of municipalities reporting results within each interval is reported on the y-axis. The intervals representing unit cost are shown on the x-axis. The highest value in each interval is represented.

Looking only at the graph, we can see that about 34 municipalities had unit costs between $0.01 and $25.00. Around 20 municipalities had unit costs between $25.01 and $50.00.

Note that a frequency distribution will vary from measure to measure because it reflects the data actually reported by municipalities. As a reference, a "normal distribution" is symmetrical and resembles a bell.

For a few effectiveness measures, where municipalities may report a result of zero, the first interval in the frequency distribution is zero. An example is the weighted number of days when a boil water advisory is in effect. For all other measures, the first interval is represented by the highest value in a group. For example, if an interval contains all values from $0.00 to $25.00, the interval is represented as $25.00 on the x-axis. The second interval is represented as $50.00 and contains all values from $25.01 to $50.00.

Graphs, Tables and Explanations

Results for each measure are displayed as a table, a bar graph and a frequency distribution. See the beginning of the DATA section for a discussion of how to read the results. In *Part II, Summary of 2005 Results*, the section for each service area contains the objective of the measure and a list of factors that influence results. Municipalities themselves described these factors in the notes accompanying the performance measurement schedules in the Financial Information Return.

☛ **TIP:** Performance measures are fractions. Look for the formula for each measure.

Sifting Through the Raw Data

The raw data reported for each measure is examined for errors before it is included in the Summary. Staff looked for errors in the reporting of the numerator and the denominator. Errors in either can lead to artificially low or high results.

If a result appeared unusual, staff checked the Notes schedule for additional explanatory information. If no explanation was provided for the "outlier", the result was excluded from the statistics for the measure.

Following Up Performance Measurement Results

Trend Over Time

Most effectiveness measures reported for the 2005 reporting year use the same formulas and definitions as the measures for 2001 This means municipalities can track their own performance over time. The definition of operating costs in the numerator of all efficiency measures was changed in 2005 to include external transfers. This means that efficiency measures for 2005 are not comparable with results for previous years.

Trend over time is a valuable analytical technique. Municipal performance normally does not change radically from year to year. Instead, it tends to change gradually, either positively or negatively. The cumulative effect of small changes can indicate a trend that should be followed up.

Differences in Aggregate Statistics between 2005 and Previous Years

For each year included in this report, summary statistics were run from the Ministry database, the Municipal Access and Retrieval System (MARS). Since this is a live database, additional municipalities may have reported results or municipalities may have made revisions to earlier Financial Information Returns. These changes will affect the data extracted.

The conditions used to eliminate outlying values are identical for each year in the summary. If the conditions were changed in the *Summary of 2005 Results*, results for past years may vary from previous summary reports.

Factors that Affect Year Over Year Results

- Changes in the method of allocating program support. The general government category of program support consists of expenditures for functions used by all municipal departments and are considered indirect costs.
- Closer scrutiny of the way expenditures are reported in Schedule 40, Revenue Fund Expenditures, leads to changes in reporting. For example, if a municipality historically included winter control on the line for roadways in Schedule 40, reporting winter control separately can lead to more accurate reporting and changes in efficiency measure results.
- A change in the number of municipalities reporting a measure from one year to the next will affect the median for the municipal group.
- Correcting errors in units, e.g. kilometres, in the reporting year without recasting previous years.
- Change in municipal priorities that results in a change in the amount budgeted for a service area.
- Change in service level.
- Change in service provider.
- Change in labour costs.
- Winter weather patterns affect winter control measures and affect the maintenance of paved and unpaved roads.
- Rainfall may affect wastewater and storm water management measures.
- The MPMP definition of activities included in paved roads and unpaved roads is based on definitions provided by the Ontario Good Roads Association. If a municipality adopts these definitions in the current reporting year, results will differ materially from previous years.

Comparing Municipal Performance to Summary Statistics

The median and range can help a municipality position its results relative to other municipalities in the North or South of similar population size and municipal type. The frequency distribution can help a municipality locate itself relative to all municipalities reporting the measure.

Efficiency Measures are "Broad Brush" Measures

In the Municipal Performance Measurement Program, efficiency measures are based on overall costs for broad service areas: fire services, conventional transit, garbage collection, etc. These macro measures provide an indication of the overall cost per unit. Over time, a trend may become evident. Further investigation is required to determine why spending per unit has changed. In short—performance measures help identify areas that need attention.

Results: What Do They Mean?

Snap judgments suggesting that results are simply good or poor are not appropriate in performance measurement. A municipality needs to determine why performance exceeds expectations or falls below expectations. Both kinds of results are worth investigating.

Certainly, a municipality would be interested in performance that was below expectation because it would want to discover ways to improve results. But it should be equally interested when performance exceeds expectations because it would want to repeat good performance and identify practices that it could copy elsewhere in its operations.

Trade-offs between Efficiency and Effectiveness

Spending trends should be viewed in tandem with effectiveness results. If spending per unit has decreased over time, what is the corresponding impact on effectiveness results?

Evaluating both efficiency and effectiveness results can highlight trade-offs between spending and service quality. There are several ways to balance cost and quality:

- Increasing effectiveness by spending more – higher cost per unit.
- Increasing effectiveness while holding cost per unit constant or reducing cost per unit.
- Keeping effectiveness constant while reducing cost per unit.
- Increasing efficiency by reducing effectiveness standards or service levels to reduce cost per unit.

Most municipalities are likely to find the second method the most preferable and the last method the least preferable, but all methods represent opportunities for balancing cost and quality.

Setting Municipal Performance Targets

Municipalities may set local targets for efficiency and effectiveness results. Setting performance targets does not mean that a standard will always be met. But it does mean that a process of target setting and monitoring is put in place. Measuring a service focuses attention on it and this attention can lead to improvements. Simply put — what gets measured, gets managed.

Targets are affected by local circumstances and should be realistically set. When setting targets for the next fiscal year, municipalities should consider their long-term strategic plans, how much money is available, council's policy priorities, service demand and local circumstances.

IN DEPTH

Reporting Data to the Province

Data for the Municipal Performance Measurement Program is collected through the Financial Information Return (FIR) submitted annually by municipalities to the province. The Financial Information Return includes separate schedules for efficiency (Schedule 91) and effectiveness (Schedule 92) measures. A special schedule for notes (Schedule 93) allows municipalities to qualify their information and explain local circumstances that may have influenced efficiency and effectiveness results. A schedule is also provided on cross boundary service delivery (Schedule 95). This helps clarify the level of government responsible for a service and any contractual or joint service agreements between municipalities. Additional data, such as the number of kilometres in the municipal road system, is collected and assists in verifying data in the numerator and denominator (Schedule 94). Detailed instructions for completing these schedules are provided to municipalities.

Edit Rules

Edit rules are formulas that check entries and are built into the Financial Information Return. Edit rules have been created specifically for the efficiency and effectiveness measures. An error message is triggered if an inconsistency is detected or important information is not reported. Edit rules allow a municipality to self-correct an entry before the Return is submitted to the province and contribute to the overall accuracy of the Financial Information Return.

Although edit rules identify many errors, they cannot identify all mistakes. There may also be legitimate reasons why a result is higher or lower than the results for other municipalities in the same group. Explanatory notes in the performance measurement section of the Financial Information Return can help Ministry staff determine whether an outlying result is legitimate or due to a calculation error.

In *Part II, Summary of 2005 Results*, tables and graphs are provided for each measure. Each table includes a list of conditions used to exclude errors and outliers. The same conditions are applied to data for each year included in the summary.

Local Quality Assurance Issues

A variety of quality assurance activities occur in a municipality prior to submitting data for performance measurement in the Financial Information Return. Considering the factors in Table 4, each municipality compiles data using a variety of processes and review procedures that allow staff to assess the quality, completeness and accuracy of reported results. As these processes and the related performance reporting standards and tools evolve, summary reports like this one will provide new insights and more insights about performance.

IN DEPTH

Efficiency Measures: Operating costs

In the Municipal Performance Measurement Program, efficiency measures are usually expressed as cost per unit and are based on operating costs only.

Capital costs are not included because municipalities are required to expense all capital costs in the year in which an asset (land, equipment, buildings) is acquired. Capital costs also include major construction projects such as roadways or sewer systems. From year to year, capital expenditures may seem uneven, inflated in some years, low or non-existent in others. In the future, it is expected that municipalities will report capital assets on the balance sheet, and depreciate them every year. At that time, depreciation related to capital costs could be logically included in efficiency measures.

For each service, information is collected in the Financial Information Return using these operating cost categories:

- ✓ Salaries, wages and employee benefits.
- ✓ Materials.
- ✓ Contracted services.
- ✓ Rents and financial expenses.
- ✓ External transfers (to individuals and organizations).

  Transfers to own funds (reserves, reserve funds, capital fund).
- ✓ Interfunctional adjustments (transfers between departments).
- ✓ Allocation of program support.

  Principal and interest payments on long term debt.

The costs marked with a ✓ are used to calculate the numerator for the efficiency measures which is simply described as "operating costs". Note that principal and interest payments on long term debt and transfers to own funds are not included in the definition of operating costs. Consequently, the way a municipality funds its capital projects does not influence performance measurement results.

External transfers are payments which include municipal transfers to organizations and individuals, such as general welfare assistance. Starting in the 2005 Financial Information Return, external transfers are included in the calculation of operating costs.

Costs are Reported on a Gross Basis

Operating costs are reported on a gross basis for the efficiency measures. This means that revenues from user fees and grants from the provincial and federal governments are not subtracted from operating costs. User fee policies also vary from municipality to municipality. If user fees were netted out, those municipalities with a policy of extensive user fees would appear to have lower costs per unit.

Provincial grants include grants for specific services as well as unconditional grants which may be used as the municipality sees fit to meet municipal priorities. Grants differ from municipality to municipality and grant policies change over time. Also, unconditional grants cannot be matched to a specific service. Therefore, grants are not netted from expenditures.

Exception: Netting Out Revenue Received from Other Municipalities

Under the Municipal Performance Measurement Program, if a municipality is responsible for delivering a service, the municipality reports the related performance measures. Some municipalities are responsible for a service, but choose to purchase the service from another municipality and enter into an appropriate contractual agreement. The municipality that acts as a service provider receives payment, or revenue, for its services. This municipality is permitted to subtract the revenue received from other municipalities from its operating costs.

Exception: Netting Out Revenue Received for Fire Services Provided Outside Municipal Boundaries

If a municipality provides fire services outside municipal boundaries to band councils, unorganized areas or Crown land, revenue received for the service is netted from operating costs.

Exception: Netting Out Revenue from the Sale of Resources Related to Garbage Disposal and Recycling

The working group of municipal staff experts that reviewed the solid waste measures felt that solid waste contracts within the municipal sector had an important component related to the sale of resources. The sale of resources related to disposal and diversion activities includes electricity production and landfill gas, landfill gas credits and royalties. Typically, contractors keep revenue from the sale of resources related to disposal and diversion activities as part of the contract. Therefore, revenue from the sale of resources is subtracted from operating costs for the solid waste measures for disposal, diversion and solid waste management. Note that tipping fees and user fees for garbage collection are not netted from operating costs since user fees are not netted out from operating costs for other service areas.

Revenues received from other municipalities are not netted out for solid waste measure

IN DEPTH

Indirect Costs

Indirect costs are costs for services that are used by many departments of a municipality. Typically these include human resources, payroll, mailroom, etc. How indirect costs are allocated to different service areas can have a material impact on efficiency results. Indirect costs can be reported under general government or they can be included in the costs of each service area.

Before Municipal Performance Measurement Program (MPMP) schedules were added to the Financial Information Return, there was no policy concerning the treatment of indirect costs. It was left to each municipality to decide whether to include indirect costs in the cost of general government or include them in the cost of individual services. If a municipality chose to allocate indirect costs to services, it could use any allocation method.

When MPMP was introduced, it became very important to standardize the way municipalities handle indirect costs. Otherwise, a municipality that reports all indirect costs as part of general government will have high operating costs for general government. This will affect efficiency results — increasing operating costs for governance and corporate management as a percentage of total municipal operating costs. In addition, the municipality will have lower operating costs for other services and lower costs per unit.

Standardizing the Allocation of Indirect Costs

The Ministry recognized that the treatment of indirect costs would need to be standardized to enable true comparisons of efficiency measures. The Ministry examined methods for allocating indirect costs and reviewed how general government costs were reported. The Ministry was particularly interested in the work being done by the Ontario Municipal CAO's Benchmarking Initiative (OMBI). OMBI proposed dividing general government costs into three categories:

- Governance.
- Corporate management.
- Program support.

Program support was defined as indirect costs that should be allocated to other service areas. Examples include information management, payroll, printing and graphics. Corporate management was defined as administrative costs that are less easily allocated. Examples include legal support, investments and corporate communication. OMBI recommended corporate management not be allocated to other services.

OMBI also proposed that large municipalities with a population of 100,000 or more use a method of allocating indirect costs based on the consumption of different program support services by municipal departments. For example, each department would be allocated a percentage of the costs of printing services based on the number of impressions it ordered. These concepts were accepted and are used in completing the Financial Information Return.

Municipalities with a population under 100,000 use a simpler method. Indirect costs are allocated to each service area based on its percentage of total municipal costs.

Table 5: Standardized Reporting of Indirect Costs

Standardized Reporting of Indirect Costs

2001

- Transition year.
- Municipalities required to allocate general government costs to other services. Municipalities free to choose the method of allocating general government costs.

2002

- General government is defined as three categories: governance, corporate management and program support.
- All municipalities required to allocate program support to other services, excluding governance and corporate management.
- Municipalities with populations of 100,000 or more are required to use the OMBI allocation method.
- Municipalities with populations under 100,000 use an allocation method based on operating costs for a service area as a percentage of total municipal operating costs.

Starting in 2004

- Municipalities required to allocate program support to governance and corporate management, in addition to other functions.

IN DEPTH

Municipal Government Structure

The *Municipal Act, 2001* recognizes three types of municipalities: upper-tier municipalities and lower-tier municipalities within a two-tier municipal system, and single-tier municipalities which are not part of a two-tier system.

In two-tier systems, the upper-tier municipality, either a county or a regional government, delivers certain services to local municipalities within its boundaries. The intent is to deliver services used by all or most local municipalities more efficiently and effectively.

Two-tier governments exist only in Southern Ontario. Every municipality in Northern Ontario is a single-tier municipality.

The District of Muskoka and the City of Greater Sudbury are traditionally analyzed with regions and former regions in the South. The District of Muskoka has a municipal structure similar to that of a regional government, while the City of Greater Sudbury was formed from the former Region of Sudbury and the City of Sudbury. In the Summary, both Greater Sudbury and Muskoka are included in the group, "Regions and Former Regions".

Counties

Counties have traditionally been a federation of lower-tier municipalities within the same geographic area. Cities were not originally part of the county structure, although some have joined the county structure in recent years. Although it is a county, Oxford has a municipal structure similar to that of a regional government. In the Summary, Oxford County is grouped with "Regions and Former Regions."

Regional Municipalities

Regional governments are another form of upper-tier municipality with significantly greater responsibilities than counties. Currently, there are twelve regional governments which were created in the 1960s and 1970s.

Single-Tier Governments in Southern Ontario

In 2005, there were 26 single-tiers in Southern Ontario. Although these single-tiers are separate from neighbouring counties, they have, in the past, worked together to provide common services, such as homes for the aged. These shared services were usually provided by joint local boards. The powers of single-tier municipalities may vary for historical reasons, depending on how and when they were created.

In 2001 a number of single-tier municipalities were created from former regional municipalities: Toronto, Ottawa, Greater Sudbury, Hamilton, Haldimand and Norfolk. In the Summary, Haldimand and Norfolk are grouped with single-tier municipalities because their populations are under 100,000. The others are part of group, "Regions and Former Regions".

Northern Ontario

Northern Ontario is divided into 11 territorial districts which are administrative areas, not municipalities. Much of Northern Ontario is unorganized for municipal purposes. The Ministry of Northern Development and Mines assists inhabitants of unorganized territories in setting up local service boards to deliver basic services.

Consolidated Municipal Service Managers (CMSMs) and District Social Service Administration Boards (DSSABs)

Consolidated municipal service management was introduced in 1997 to ensure that certain social and health services are planned and administered on a regional basis, for single- and two-tier municipalities. Consolidated municipal service management is delivered by Consolidated Municipal Service Managers (CMSMs) in the South and in the City of Greater Sudbury in the North. In all other parts of the North, consolidated municipal service management is delivered by District Social Service Administration Boards (DSSABs).

CMSMs in the South are responsible for the delivery of social assistance, child care, and social housing, land ambulance services and public health.

A total of 36 service areas were established in Southern Ontario in 1997, with one municipality in each area designated as the CMSM. All regional governments (some of which have since become single-tiers) and many counties were designated as CMSMs. Single-tier

municipalities have an agreement with the upper tier municipality in their area on the designation of the CMSM. In some cases, municipalities other than the CMSM have been designated as service delivery agents for land ambulance.

In Northern Ontario, the City of Greater Sudbury was designated as a CMSM and 10 DSSABs were created to serve the rest of the North. DSSABs are responsible for serving both municipalities and unorganized territory. At a minimum, DSSABs manage the delivery of social assistance, child care and social housing. Some have responsibility to deliver land ambulance and public health.

Since 1998, northern municipalities and the unorganized territories have had the option to form an Area Service Board (ASB) under the Northern Services Board Act that could reduce the number of single-purpose bodies. At a minimum, ASBs would deliver services in six core areas: social assistance, child care, social housing, land ambulance, public health and homes for the aged. Northern communities organized as an ASB would have the option to deliver additional services including policing, waste management, economic development, airports, roads and bridges, emergency preparedness, land use planning, and the administration of portions of the Provincial Offences Act. To date, no ASB has been established.

Municipal Roles and Responsibilities

The *Municipal Act, 2001* grants all municipalities the authority to provide any service or thing that the municipality considers necessary or desirable for the public.

All municipalities in Ontario may also pass by-laws concerning the following matters:

- governance structure;
- accountability and transparency;
- financial management;
- public assets;
- economic, social and environmental well-being of the municipality;
- health, safety and well being of persons;
- protection of persons and property; including consumer protection

In addition, single-tier municipalities have broad authority to pass by-laws in the following areas:

- animals;
- structures, including fences and signs;
- and business licensing.

In a two-tiered system of government, the *Municipal Act, 2001* lists spheres of jurisdiction and assigns authority exclusively or not to the upper-tier or lower-tier municipalities. Those spheres are:

- Highways, including parking and traffic on highways.
- Transportation systems other than highways.
- Waste management.
- Public utilities.
- Culture, parks, recreation and heritage.
- Drainage and flood control, excluding storm sewers.
- Structures, including signs and fences.
- Parking, except on highways.
- Animals.
- Economic development services.
- Business licensing.

As an example, local municipalities are often responsible for collecting garbage, while the upper-tier is responsible for garbage disposal and broader waste management issues.

Certain responsibilities specified in the *Municipal Act, 2001* may be transferred from one level of government to another by a "triple majority" vote. The upper-tier council and a majority of lower-tier councils must vote in favour of the transfer and the number of electors in the lower-tiers supporting the transfer must represent a majority of electors in the county or region.

Other Acts provide further authority for municipal powers and responsibilities, including the *Planning Act*, the *Building Code Act*, the *Fire Protection and Prevention Act*, the *Police Services Act*, the *Ontario Works Act* and the *Social Housing Reform Act*, 2000.

Local Boards

There are many local boards involved in the provision of local services. These include health units, transit commissions, children's aid societies, and planning boards. Legislation administered by different ministries authorizes the establishment of local boards. For example, the *Health Protection and Promotion Act* administered by the Ministry of Health and Long Term Care provides for boards of health, and the *Public Libraries Act* administered by the Ministry of Citizenship governs public library boards.

While municipalities have broad powers to establish, change and dissolve certain local boards, some local boards, such as police service boards, are mandatory..

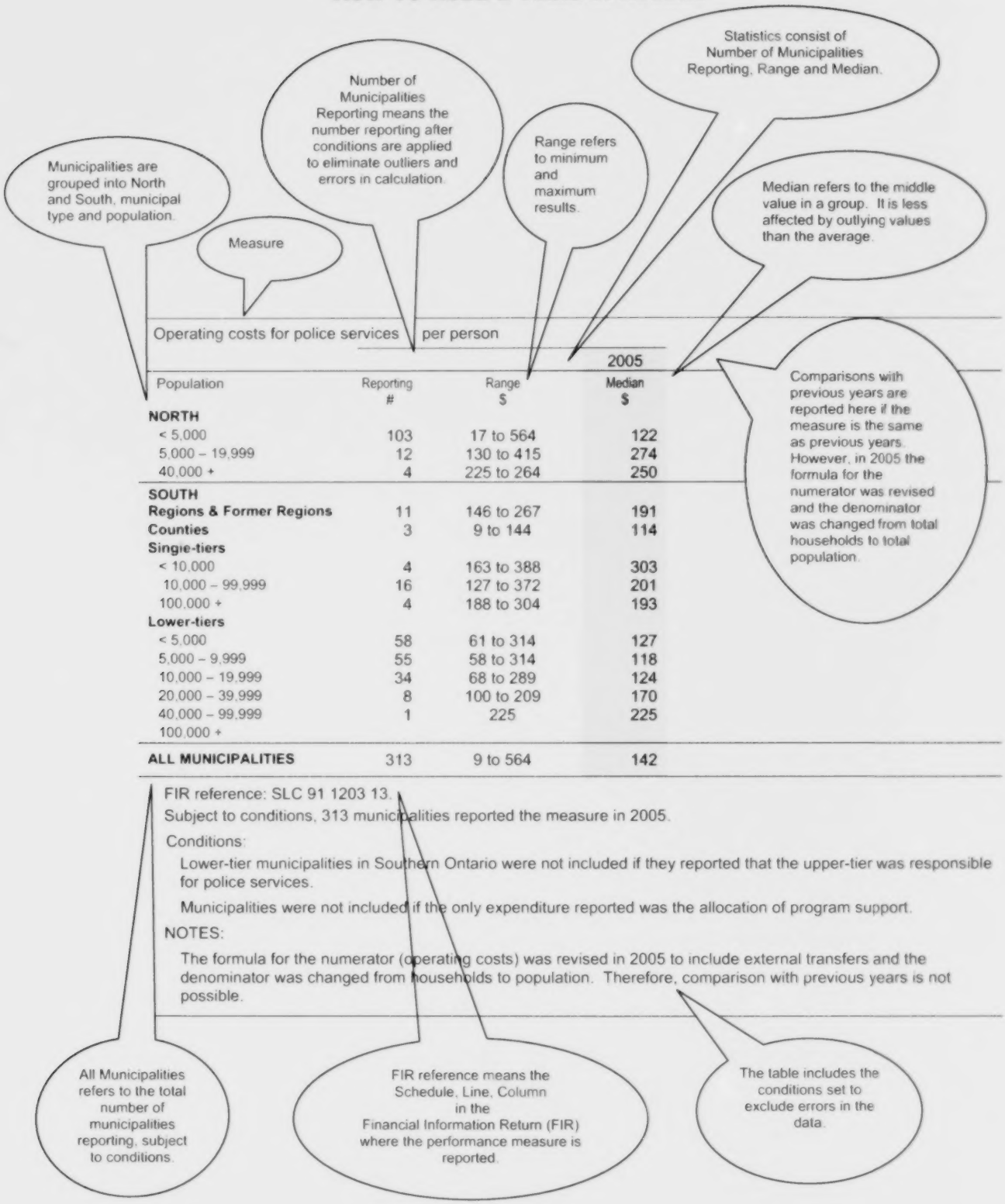
The *Municipal Act, 2001* enables municipalities, either jointly or on its own, to establish municipal service boards. A municipality may give a municipal service board the control and management of such services and activities that the municipality considers appropriate by delegating the powers and duties of the municipality to the board. Examples of municipal service boards include public utility commissions, parking authorities and boards of park management.

Consolidating Financial Activities of the Local Board

If a local board serves only one municipality, its financial transactions are fully consolidated in the Financial Information Return of the municipality. If one or more municipalities establish a joint local board, each municipality consolidates the board's financial transactions on a proportional basis in its Financial Information Return.

Part II: Summary of 2005 Results

How To Read a Table of Results


Statistics consist of Number of Municipalities Reporting, Range and Median.
Number of Municipalities Reporting means the number reporting after conditions are applied to eliminate outliers and errors in calculation.
Range refers to minimum and maximum results.
Municipalities are grouped into North and South, municipal type and population.
Measure
Median refers to the middle value in a group. It is less affected by outlying values than the average.
Comparisons with previous years are reported here if the measure is the same as previous years. However, in 2005 the formula for the numerator was revised and the denominator was changed from total households to total population.
All Municipalities refers to the total number of municipalities reporting, subject to conditions.
FIR reference means the Schedule, Line, Column in the Financial Information Return (FIR) where the performance measure is reported.
The table includes the conditions set to exclude errors in the data.

Operating costs for police services | per person

Population	Reporting #	Range $	2005 Median $
NORTH			
< 5,000	103	17 to 564	122
5,000 – 19,999	12	130 to 415	274
40,000 +	4	225 to 264	250
SOUTH			
Regions & Former Regions	11	146 to 267	191
Counties	3	9 to 144	114
Single-tiers			
< 10,000	4	163 to 388	303
10,000 – 99,999	16	127 to 372	201
100,000 +	4	188 to 304	193
Lower-tiers			
< 5,000	58	61 to 314	127
5,000 – 9,999	55	58 to 314	118
10,000 – 19,999	34	68 to 289	124
20,000 – 39,999	8	100 to 209	170
40,000 – 99,999	1	225	225
100,000 +			
ALL MUNICIPALITIES	313	9 to 564	142

FIR reference: SLC 91 1203 13.

Subject to conditions, 313 municipalities reported the measure in 2005.

Conditions:

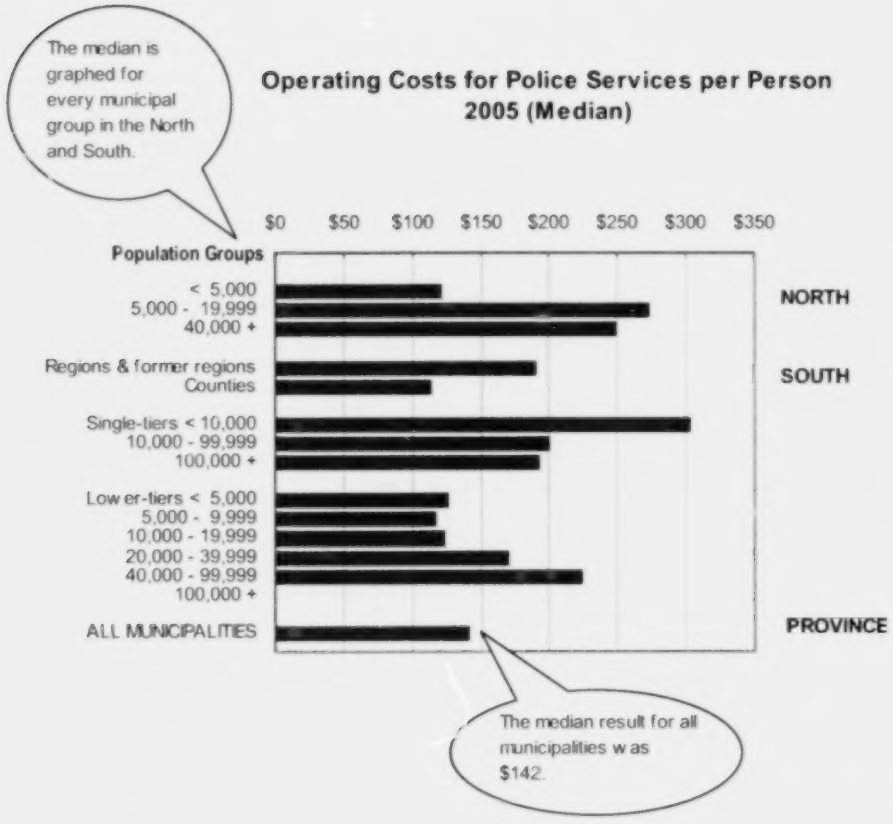
Lower-tier municipalities in Southern Ontario were not included if they reported that the upper-tier was responsible for police services.

Municipalities were not included if the only expenditure reported was the allocation of program support.

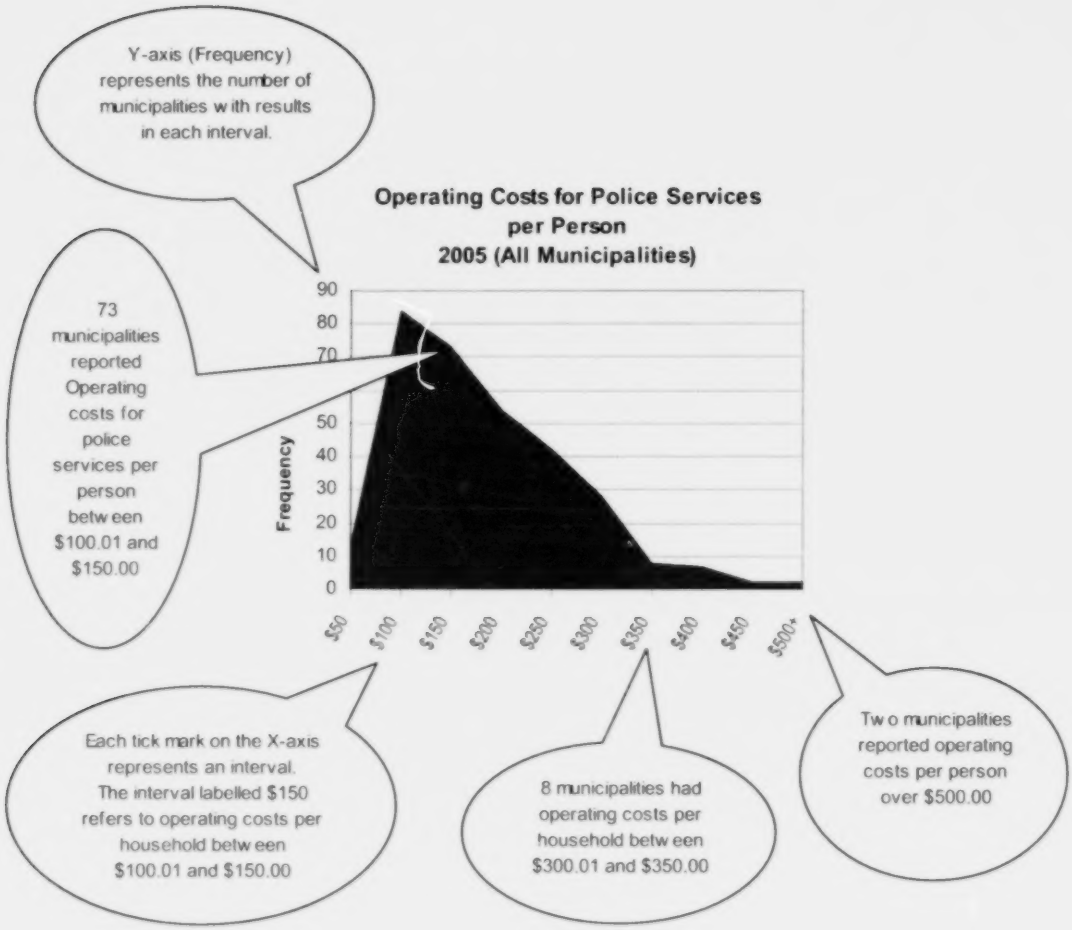
NOTES:

The formula for the numerator (operating costs) was revised in 2005 to include external transfers and the denominator was changed from households to population. Therefore, comparison with previous years is not possible.

How To Read a Bar Graph



How To Read the Graph of a Frequency Distribution



General Government: Efficiency

Governance and corporate management as a percentage of total municipal operating costs.

$$\frac{\text{Operating costs for governance and corporate management}}{\text{Total municipal operating costs}} \times 100$$

Operating costs for governance and corporate management as a percentage of total municipal operating costs

Population	Reporting #	Range %	2005 Median %
NORTH			
< 5,000	55	1% to 19%	6%
5,000 – 19,999	6	1% to 7%	3%
20,000 +	3	2% to 3%	2%
SOUTH			
Regions & Former Regions	10	1% to 4%	3%
Counties	16	0.9% to 9%	2%
Single-tiers			
<10,000	3	4% to 7%	6%
10,000 – 99,999	12	0.5% to 7%	3%
100,000 +	4	2% to 5%	3%
Lower-tiers			
< 5,000	38	1% to 17%	6%
5,000 – 9,999	39	1% to 17%	7%
10,000 – 19,999	41	1% to 19%	6%
20,000 – 39,999	11	2% to 11%	8%
40,000 – 99,999	10	0.8% to 9%	6%
100,000 +	10	3% to 9%	5%
ALL MUNICIPALITIES	258	0.5% to 19%	6%

FIR reference: SLC 91 0204 13. Subject to conditions, 258 municipalities reported the measure in 2005.

The formula for the numerator (operating costs) was revised in 2005 to include external transfers; therefore comparison is not possible with previous years.

MPAC Conditions:

- Payments to the Municipal Property Assessment Corporation (SLC 42 5210 01) must be included in Schedule 40, Revenue Fund Expenditures, as contracted services on the line for corporate management (SLC 40 0250 04). If MPAC expenditures are reported on the line for program support, operating costs for the measure will be understated because MPAC payments are backed out.

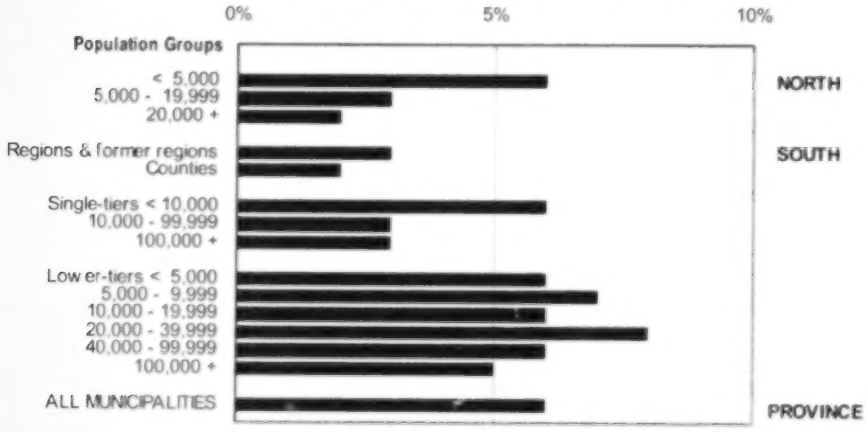
Conditions related to reporting of indirect costs:

- Municipalities were excluded if they entered no expenditures in the line for Program Support, i.e. SLC 40 0260 13 = 0, since this line is used exclusively to record indirect costs that will be allocated to other areas.
- Municipalities were excluded if they entered negative amounts for Governance or Corporate Management in the column for the allocation of program support. Only the amount to be allocated out (SLC 40 0260 13) is expressed as a negative number. All other rows in the column are to be expressed as positive amounts, indicating that program support has been allocated to these areas. (Note that Program Support may be allocated to both Governance and Corporate Management; in these cases the amounts will be positive.

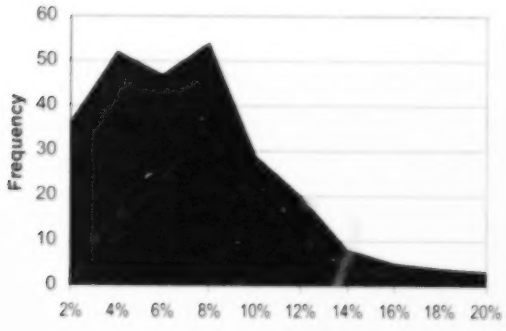
General Government: Efficiency

Governance and corporate management as a percentage of total municipal operating costs.

Operating Costs for Governance and Corporate Management as a Percentage of Total Municipal Operating Costs, 2005 (Median)



Operating Costs for Governance and Corporate Management as a Percentage of Total Municipal Operating Costs, 2005 (All Municipalities)



Objective

Efficient municipal government.

Calculation

Indirect costs to be allocated to other functions are reported on the line for Program Support only. The amount to be allocated consists of the sum of Salaries, Wages and Employee Benefits; Materials; Contract Services; Rents and Financial Expenses and Inter-functional Adjustments. This amount is automatically calculated and entered as a negative value in SLC 40 0260 13. Entries on all other rows in the column will be positive values and represent the amount of indirect costs assigned to that functional areas.

Prior to 2002, inter-departmental transfers and indirect costs were combined in a single column called "Interfunctional Adjustments". As of the 2002 reporting year, a new column was introduced, Allocation of Program Support, to exclusively handle indirect costs to be allocated to other functions. As of 2002, the Interfunctional Adjustments column was used solely to report inter-departmental transfers. The Interfunctional Adjustments column should no longer be used to record indirect costs which will be allocated out. Therefore Governance and Corporate Management in the Interfunctional Adjustments columns contain positive values since these amounts will not be assigned to other functions.

Note that Corporate Management contains indirect costs that are not allocated to other functions, because it would be difficult to accurately assign these costs. Examples include corporate, budgeting, legal services and corporate communication.

Please see the Introduction to the instructions to the Financial Information Return (FIR) for a discussion of the allocation of indirect costs. The "Functional Classifications" chapter of the Instructions contains a detailed description of the difference between indirect costs reported as Corporate Management (not allocated out) and indirect reported as Program Support (allocated to other functions).

Notes

Since the general government measure is expressed as a percentage, the proportion of total municipal operating costs spent on general government is measured rather than cost per unit.

In 2001 only 29 municipalities reported this measure since municipalities had a choice of general government categories. Municipalities using the categories of governance, corporate management and program support reported this measure. Municipalities using the categories of members of council, general government support and corporate management reported another measure, general government support as a percentage of total municipal operating costs. Starting in 2002, all municipalities use the categories of governance, corporate management and program support and report this measure.

A municipality is not included in the summary if it reported payments to the Municipal Property Assessment Corporation (MPAC), but did not include the amount in expenditures for contracted services on the line for corporate management in Schedule 40, Revenue Fund Expenditures, of the FIR. Note that if MPAC expenditures are reported instead on the line for program support, operating costs will be understated because MPAC payments are netted out.

If a municipality includes tax write-offs in operating costs for general government, the measure will be higher than if tax write-offs were reported on the schedule for Continuity of Taxes Receivable, Schedule 72. This occurs because tax write-offs reported in the continuity schedule are not included in operating costs.

Payments made by municipalities in the Greater Toronto Area for the equalization of social assistance and social housing are included in the denominator, total municipal operating costs, but are not included in the numerator, operating costs for governance and corporate management.

Factors affecting results

Results are influenced by:

- The reporting of indirect costs in Schedule 40 of the Financial Information Return. If any indirect costs to be allocated to other functions are reported as negative values on the line for Corporate Management in the column for Interfunctional Adjustments or the column for the Allocation of Program Support, results will be understated. For purposes of this Summary report, municipalities were excluded if Corporate Management was reported as a negative amount in SLC 40 0250 12 or SLC 40 0250 13.
- Whether Municipal Property Assessment Corporation (MPAC) payments are reported on the correct line in Schedule 40 of the FIR. If MPAC payments are reported on the line for program support, operating costs may be very low or negative.
- Method for the allocation of program support (indirect costs).
- Full-time versus part-time councillors.
- Responsibility for Provincial Offences Act administration.
- Inclusion of tax write-offs in corporate management.
- Centralized versus decentralized administration of services.
- Whether the administration of functional areas is included in corporate management or reported in functional areas.
- When staff performs administrative and departmental functions, whether a portion of staff salaries are reported in functional areas.

Fire Services: Efficiency

Operating costs for fire services per $1,000 of property assessment.

$$\frac{\text{Operating costs for fire services}}{\text{Total property assessment / 1,000}}$$

Operating costs for fire services per $1,000 of property assessment

Population	Reporting #	Range $	2005 Median $
NORTH			
< 5,000	104	0.02 to 4.15	0.89
5,000 – 19,999	12	0.57 to 3.42	0.86
20,000 +	4	2.06 to 3.03	2.47
SOUTH			
Regions & Former Regions	4	1.19 to 1.96	1.37
Counties			
Single-tiers			
< 10,000	4	0.31 to 1.69	0.62
10,000 – 99,999	16	0.56 to 3.13	1.59
100,000 +	4	1.31 to 2.25	1.70
Lower-tiers			
< 5,000	63	0.04 to 3.69	0.55
5,000 – 9,999	65	0.18 to 2.36	0.48
10,000 – 19,999	60	0.29 to 2.33	0.50
20,000 – 39,999	13	0.35 to 2.51	0.64
40,000 – 99,999	11	0.54 to 2.39	1.16
100,000 +	11	0.73 to 2.03	1.02
ALL MUNICIPALITIES	371	0.02 to 4.15	0.66

FIR reference: SLC 91 1102 13. Subject to conditions, 371 municipalities reported the measure in 2005.

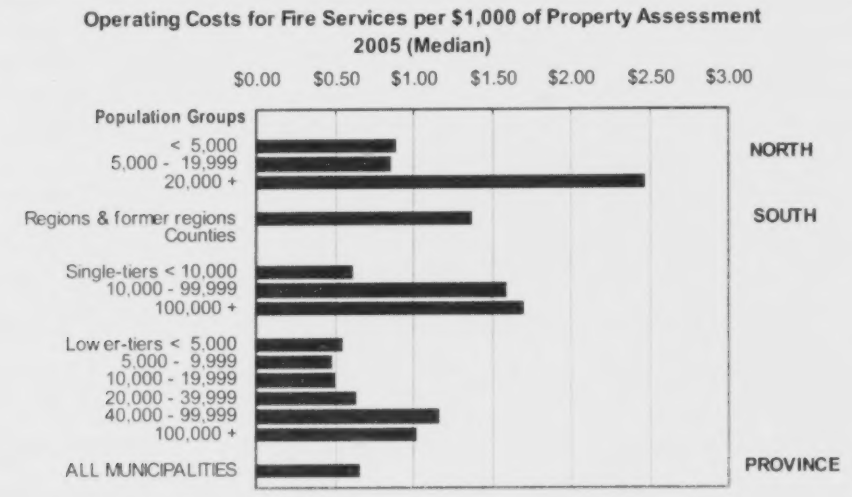
Conditions:

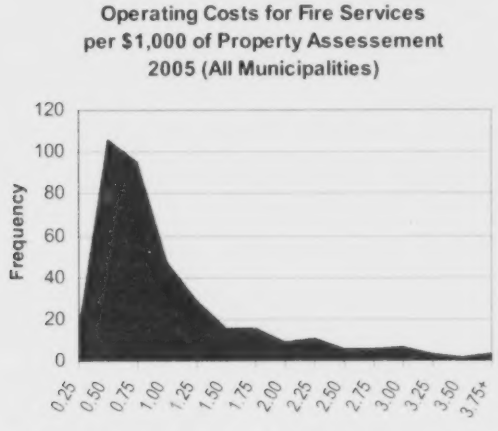
- Municipality is not an upper-tier.
- Municipalities were excluded if the sum of salaries, wages and employee benefits; materials; contracted services; rents and financial expenditures; and external transfers was less than or equal to zero. This excludes municipalities reporting only the allocation of program support as an expenditure.

NOTES:

- Fire service is a single-tier and lower-tier responsibility. Municipalities reporting the measure in the regions and former regions group, are single-tier municipalities which were formerly regions.
- The formula for the numerator (operating costs) was revised in 2005 to include external transfers; therefore comparison is not possible with previous years.

Fire Services:
Operating costs for fire services per $1,000 of property assessment.





Objective

Efficient fire services.

Notes

Fire service is the responsibility of single-tier municipalities and local municipalities in a two-tier system.

The denominator is based on market value assessment and varies from municipality to municipality. Total assessment for a municipality will reflect regional values, the mix of residential, commercial and industrial properties and the urban/rural characteristics of the municipality. Low total assessment can make the performance measurement result disproportionately high while high assessment can make the result appear low.

A municipality will have a negative value for the efficiency measure if operating costs in the numerator are less than revenue received from other municipalities for fire services.

One municipality stated its objective is efficient municipal fire services and compliance with the Fire Protection and Prevention Act.

Factors affecting results

Results are influenced by:

- Total assessment.
- The composition of the fire fighting force: salaried, volunteer, combination.
- Whether staff is full-time and/or part-time.
- Salary schedules.
- Urban and rural mix.
- Mix of residential, industrial and commercial properties.
- Urban form.
- Density.
- Size of municipality and service area.
- Joint service provisions including Mutual Aid agreements with neighbouring municipalities.
- Incidents of structural and wildland fires.
- High cost for standby services. Number of call outs.
- Age of equipment and vehicles.
- Service level decisions made by local councils on response time and other services can affect the number of firefighters on staff and the number of halls and equipment levels.

- Whether emergency coordination and an emergency operations centre are part of the fire services budget.
- Fire departments offer a wide variety of services which include fire suppression, fire prevention, fire code enforcement, public education, first response medical service, hazardous material first response, auto extrication, rescue (high angle, water), mutual aid to other municipalities. Some municipalities offer specialized services such as highway rescue or ice/water rescue.
- Whether hydrant maintenance is included in fire services or included in water services.
- Whether the municipality provides airport-related emergency response service.

Police Services: Efficiency

Operating costs for police services per person.

$$\frac{\text{Operating costs for police services}}{\text{Total population}}$$

Operating costs for police services per household

Population	Reporting #	Range $	2005 Median $
NORTH			
< 5,000	103	17 to 564	122
5,000 – 19,999	12	130 to 415	274
20,000 +	4	225 to 264	250
SOUTH			
Regions & Former Regions	11	146 to 267	191
Counties	3	9 to 144	114
Single-tiers			
< 10,000	4	163 to 388	303
10,000 – 99,999	16	127 to 372	201
100,000 +	4	188 to 304	193
Lower-tiers			
< 5,000	58	61 to 314	127
5,000 – 9,999	55	58 to 314	118
10,000 – 19,999	34	68 to 289	124
20,000 – 39,999	8	100 to 209	170
40,000 – 99,999	1	225	225
100,000 +			
ALL MUNICIPALITIES	313	9 to 564	142

FIR reference: SLC 91 1203 13. Subject to conditions, 313 municipalities reported the measure in 2005.

Conditions:

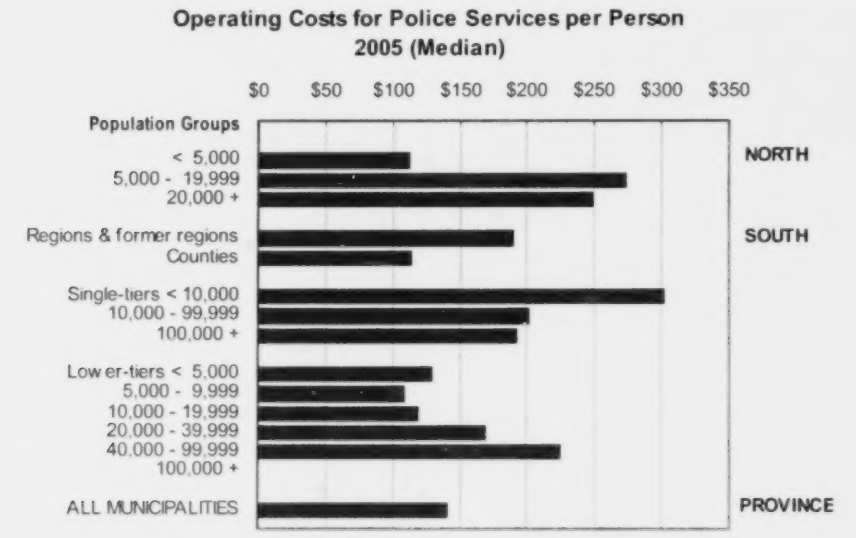
- Lower-tier municipalities in Southern Ontario were not included if they reported that the upper-tier was responsible for police services.
- Municipalities were excluded if the sum of salaries, wages and employee benefits; materials; contracted services; rents and financial expenditures; and external transfers was less than or equal to zero. This excludes municipalities reporting only the allocation of program support as an expenditure.

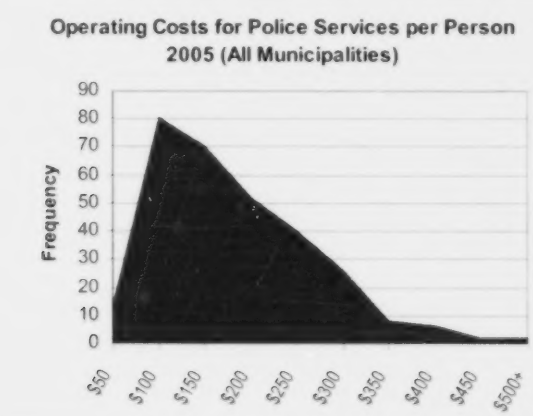
NOTES:

- The formula for the numerator (operating costs) was revised in 2005 to include external transfers and the denominator was changed from households to population. Therefore, comparison with previous years is not possible.

Police Services: Efficiency

Operating costs for police services per person.





Objective Efficient police services.

Notes Only one efficiency measure is calculated for a municipality, even if service is provided by two or more police forces. (Some amalgamated municipalities have separate contracts for areas which were separate municipalities before the amalgamation.)

If a county or region is responsible for police services, results for local area municipalities are not included in the summary. This is because residual costs reported by local area municipalities are automatically calculated as an efficiency measure regardless of whether a municipality is responsible for a service.

Factors affecting results

Results are influenced by:

- Service area and population.
- Influx of vehicles and persons from surrounding areas, e.g. commuters, tourists.
- Range of services, e.g. patrol, investigations, community relations, crime prevention, court security, specialized activities such as tactical response and forensic investigation.
- Whether dispatch services include EMS and fire services.
- Joint police service agreements.
- Facilities, maintenance and fleet costs.
- Labour costs.
- Urban and rural mix.
- Proximity and quantity of higher risk facilities: half-way houses, correctional facilities, mental health facilities. Lower-risk facilities (military bases, major hydro corridors, tourism attractions)
- Composition of police force (e.g. uniform and civilian).
- Unique geographical considerations (e.g. policing major bodies of water).
- One-time special events such as the arrival of a world leader.
- Infrequent events (natural or manmade disasters).
- Higher incidents of more complex crimes which require additional resources, such as homicides.
- Border crossings to U.S.
- Whether police services are provided on a contractual basis to an airport or casino. Note that only revenue received for services provided to other municipalities and revenue received for service provided outside municipal borders is subtracted from operating costs. Municipalities providing service to airports or casinos will have higher unit costs.
- Adjustments to collective agreements settlements and new settlements which include repayments may inflate operating costs for the reporting year.

Police Services:
Violent crime rate per 1,000 persons.

$$\frac{\text{Total number of actual incidents of violent crime, including incidents involving youths}}{\text{Population / 1,000}}$$

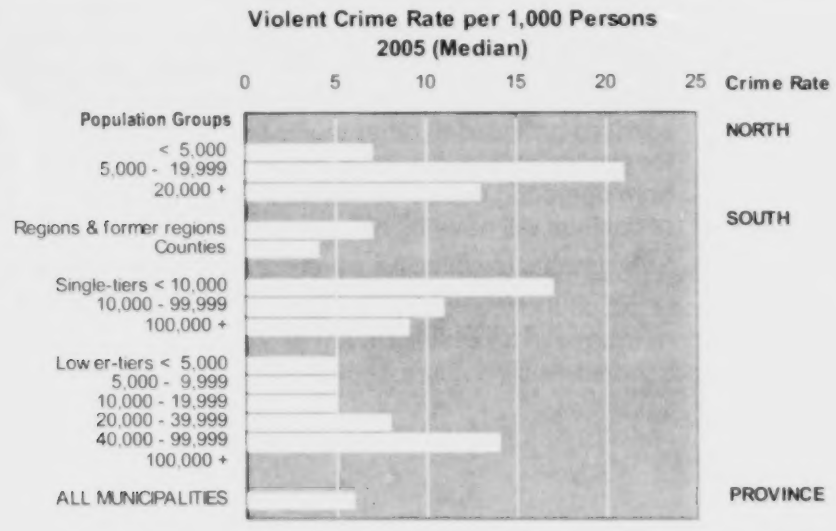
Violent crime rate per 1,000 persons

Population	Reporting #	Range #	2005 Median #	2004 Median #	2003 Median #	2002 Median #	2001 Median #
NORTH							
< 5,000	90	0 to 97	7	6	6	7	6
5,000 – 19,999	11	5 to 34	21	11	15	15	13
20,000 +	4	12 to 15	13	11	14	15	15
SOUTH							
Regions & Former Regions	11	4 to 13	7	7	8	8	9
Counties	2	4 to 5	4	4	4	6	5
Single-tiers							
< 10,000	3	5 to 22	17	17	15	20	19
10,000 – 99,999	15	5 to 22	11	10	10	11	12
100,000 +	4	8 to 12	9	10	10	10	10
Lower-tiers							
< 5,000	57	0 to 25	5	5	5	6	6
5,000 – 9,999	49	2 to 32	5	5	5	6	6
10,000 – 19,999	33	3 to 27	5	5	6	7	8
20,000 – 39,999	8	3 to 13	8	8	8	5	9
40,000 – 99,999	1	14	14	15	13	11	13
100,000 +							
ALL MUNICIPALITIES	288	0 to 97	6	6	6	7	8
# Municipalities Reporting			288	300	312	313	283

FIR reference: SLC 92 1258 07. The number of municipalities reporting reflects the condition listed below.

Condition: Number of actual incidents for total crimes in SLC 92 1263 05 is greater than 0.

NOTES: 2001 crime rate has been recast for municipalities with population over 100,000.



Police Services: Effectiveness
Property crime rate per 1,000 persons.

$$\frac{\text{Total number of actual incidents of property crime, including incidents involving youths}}{\text{Population / 1,000}}$$

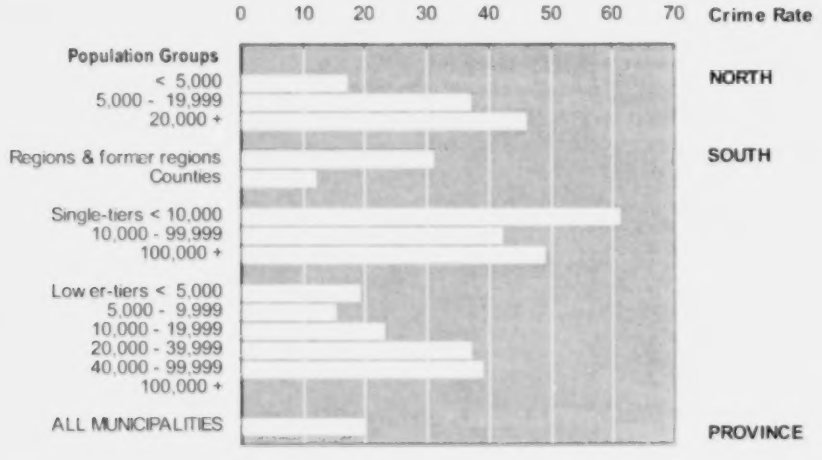
Property crime rate per 1,000 persons

Population	Reporting #	Range #	2005 Median #	2004 Median #	2003 Median #	2002 Median #	2001 Median #
NORTH							
< 5,000	90	0 to 105	17	19	20	21	23
5,000 – 19,999	11	21 to 80	37	34	45	36	41
20,000 +	4	41 to 54	46	48	55	53	53
SOUTH							
Regions & Former Regions	11	19 to 46	31	36	37	35	36
Counties	2	12 to 13	12	16	20	21	21
Single-tiers							
< 10,000	3	22 to 62	61	43	16	28	27
10,000 – 99,999	15	20 to 70	42	43	44	41	46
100,000 +	4	47 to 61	49	48	52	53	50
Lower-tiers							
< 5,000	57	6 to 61	19	20	23	25	26
5,000 – 9,999	49	6 to 60	15	19	21	21	21
10,000 – 19,999	33	8 to 63	23	24	27	29	29
20,000 – 39,999	8	15 to 67	37	32	37	23	36
40,000 – 99,999	1	39	39	32	33	32	37
100,000 +							
ALL MUNICIPALITIES	288	0 to 105	20	23	25	26	28
# Municipalities Reporting			288	301	312	313	286

FIR reference: SLC 92 1259 07. The number of municipalities reporting reflects the condition listed below.

Condition: Number of actual incidents for total crimes in SLC 92 1263 05 is greater than 0.

NOTES: 2001 crime rate is recast for municipalities with population over 100,000.



Police Services:
Total crime rate per 1,000 persons (Criminal Code offences, excluding traffic).

$$\frac{\text{Total number of actual incidents of violent crime, property crime, and other Criminal Code offences, excluding traffic}}{\text{Population / 1,000}}$$

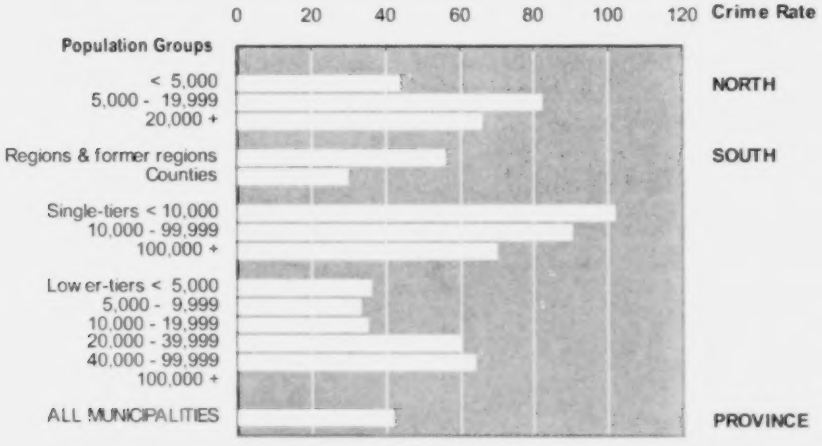
Total crime rate per 1,000 persons (Criminal Code offences, excluding traffic)

Population	Reporting #	Range #	2005 Median #	2004 Median #	2003 Median #	2002 Median #
NORTH						
< 5,000	88	3 to 200	44	41	46	49
5,000 – 19,999	11	29 to 148	82	76	77	77
20,000 +	4	61 to 103	66	72	92	128
SOUTH						
Regions & Former Regions	11	33 to 73	56	63	65	68
Counties	2	30 to 31	30	34	37	43
Single-tiers						
< 10,000	3	47 to 219	102	91	73	90
10,000 – 99,999	15	45 to 152	90	88	93	83
100,000 +	4	70 to 93	70	82	84	81
Lower-tiers						
< 5,000	57	12 to 241	36	38	46	49
5,000 – 9,999	49	17 to 297	33	38	41	44
10,000 – 19,999	33	19 to 133	35	39	45	52
20,000 – 39,999	8	33 to 255	60	61	61	47
40,000 – 99,999	1	64	64	67	67	71
100,000 +						
ALL MUNICIPALITIES	286	3 to 297	42	44	50	54
# Municipalities Reporting			286	295	302	297

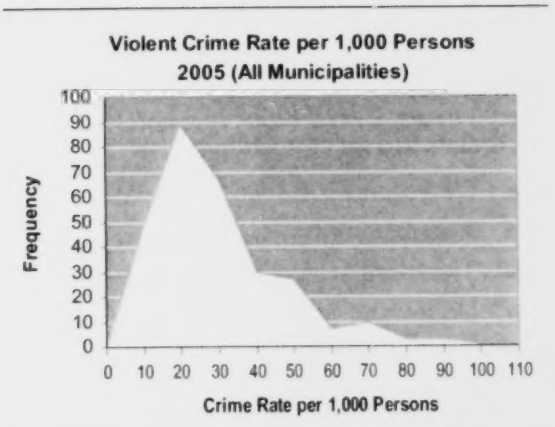
FIR reference: SLC 92 1263 07. The number of municipalities reporting reflects the condition listed below.

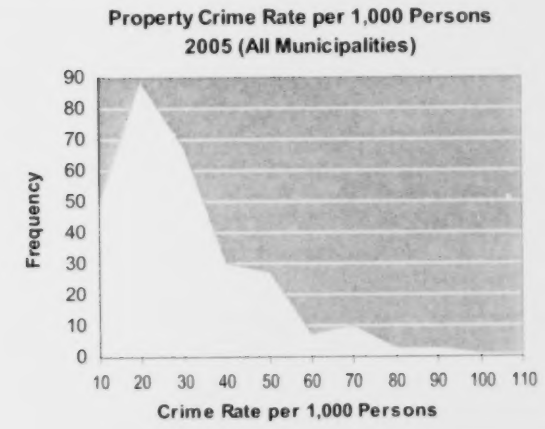
Condition:

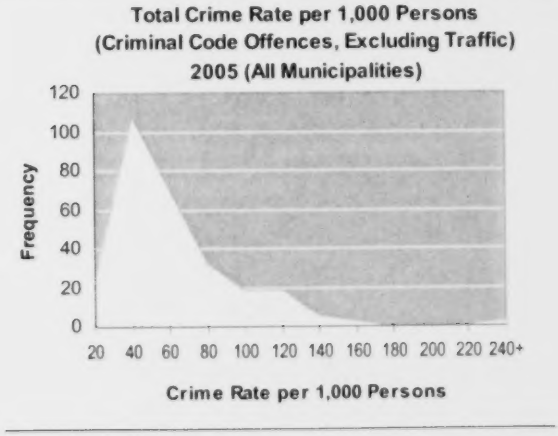
- Number of actual incidents for other crimes is greater than 0 (SLC 92 1262 05 > 0).



Police Services:
Property crime rate per 1,000 persons.
Violent crime rate per 1,000 persons.
Total crime rate per 1,000 persons (Criminal Code offences, excluding traffic).







Objective

Safe communities

Notes

To be included in the summary report, municipalities must have reported a total crime rate greater than zero.

Total crime rate includes violent crime, property crime and other Criminal Code offences, excluding traffic. It does not include crimes pertaining to drugs or other federal statutes.

Factors affecting results

Results are influenced by:

- Demographics.
- Population density.
- Transient populations such as commuters and tourists.
- Urban and rural mix.
- Business and residential mix.
- Local economic cycles.
- Preventive and educational programs.
- Community involvement and partnerships.
- Political priorities and specific targeted policing initiatives.
- Variation in the interpretation of Statistics Canada guidelines.

In addition, total crime rate is influenced by the reporting of the crime rate for other Criminal Code offences, excluding traffic.

Police Services: Effectiveness
Youth crime rate per 1,000 youths.

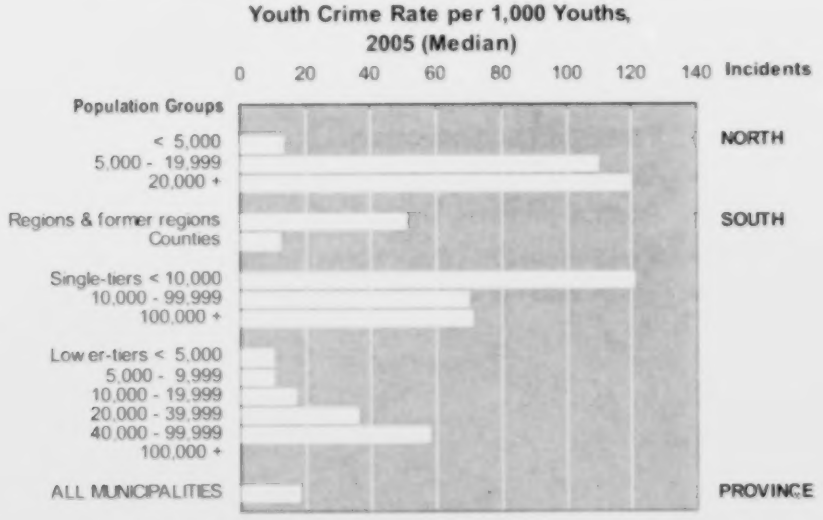
$$\frac{\text{Total number of youths cleared by charge or cleared otherwise}}{\text{Youth Population / 1,000}}$$

Youth crime rate per 1,000 youths

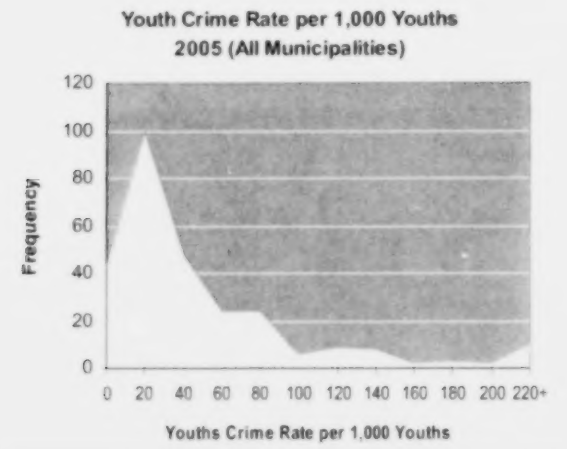
Population	Reporting #	Range #	2005 Median #	2004 Median #	2003 Median #	2002 Median #
NORTH						
< 5,000	84	0 to 317	13	17	17	18
5,000 – 19,999	11	12 to 180	110	36	50	59
20,000 +	4	80 to 185	120	44	50	79
SOUTH						
Regions & Former Regions	11	27 to 86	51	28	28	41
Counties	2	12 to 13	12	9	11	10
Single-tiers						
< 10,000	3	2 to 137	121	33	26	85
10,000 – 99,999	14	13 to 193	70	51	61	61
100,000 +	4	16 to 87	71	39	26	22
Lower-tiers						
< 5,000	55	0 to 347	10	18	23	18
5,000 – 9,999	48	0 to 405	10	13	13	14
10,000 – 19,999	33	0 to 258	17	13	20	23
20,000 – 39,999	8	11 to 129	36	37	27	16
40,000 – 99,999	1	58	58	47	60	
100,000 +						
ALL MUNICIPALITIES	278	0 to 405	18	20	23	24
# Municipalities Reporting			278	242	225	177

FIR reference: SLC 92 1265 07. The number of municipalities reporting reflects the condition listed below.

Condition: Total population divided by 1,000 is greater than Youth population.
(SLC 90 0020 02 / 1,000 > SLC 92 1265 06)



Police Services:
Youth crime rate per 1,000 youths.



Objective

Safe Communities.

Notes

The measure does not include the number of youths who receive a resolution other than a charge, such as a "caution".

Factors affecting results

The number of youths charged is influenced by:

- Availability of data.
- Demographics.
- Population density.
- Urban and rural mix.
- Business and residential mix.
- Local economic cycles.
- Preventive and educational programs.
- Community involvement and partnerships.
- Political priorities and specific targeted policing initiatives.
- Variation in the interpretation of Statistics Canada guidelines.
- YCJA with out of court resolutions.

Paved Roads: Efficiency

Operating costs for paved (hard top) roads per lane kilometre.

$$\frac{\text{Operating costs for paved (hard top) roads}}{\text{Total paved lane kilometres}}$$

Operating costs for paved (hard top) roads per lane kilometre

Population	Reporting #	Range $	2005 Median $
NORTH			
< 5,000	79	19 to 12,462	1,231
5,000 – 19,999	11	277 to 12,995	2,190
20,000 +	4	647 to 10,701	2,359
SOUTH			
Regions & Former Regions	12	524 to 4,254	1,211
Counties	17	173 to 4,087	427
Single-tiers			
< 10,000	4	813 to 10,377	902
10,000 – 99,999	14	378 to 7,266	1,152
100,000 +	4	469 to 1,544	903
Lower-tiers			
< 5,000	58	73 to 7,742	1,033
5,000 – 9,999	61	143 to 11,485	1,267
10,000 – 19,999	57	45 to 22,884	759
20,000 – 39,999	12	408 to 8,275	1,130
40,000 – 99,999	11	385 to 3,447	852
100,000 +	11	413 to 10,224	1,476
ALL MUNICIPALITIES	355	19 to 22,884	1,067

FIR reference: SLC 91 2107 13. Subject to conditions, 355 municipalities reported in 2005.

Conditions:

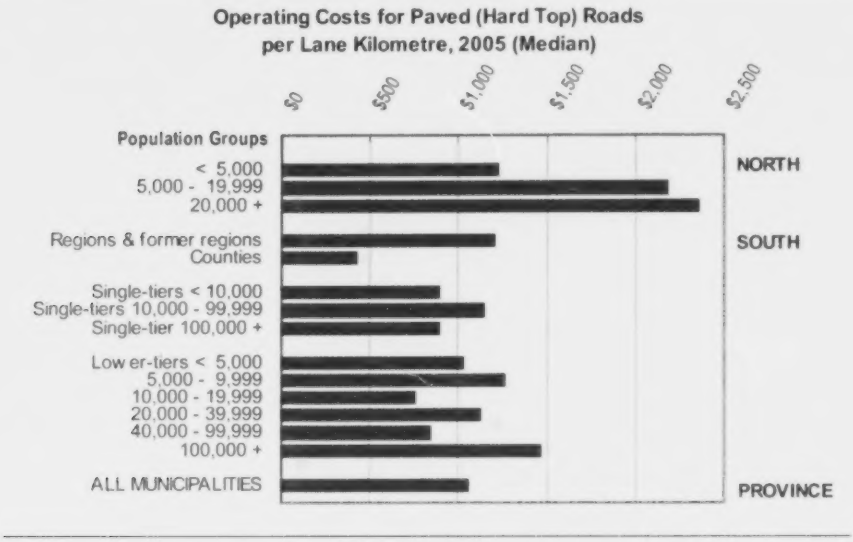
- Municipalities were excluded if the sum of salaries, wages and employee benefits; materials; contracted services; rents and financial expenditures; and external transfers was less than or equal to zero. This excludes municipalities reporting only the allocation of program support as an expenditure.
- Municipalities were excluded if the number of lane kilometres exceeded the number of lane kilometres in the municipal road system in SLC 94 2202 02, when that line was completed.
- Salaries, wages and employee benefits do not equal 1.

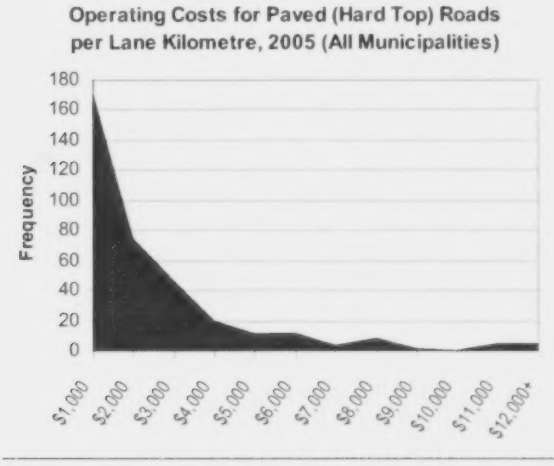
NOTES

- The formula for the numerator (operating costs) was revised in 2005 to include external transfers; therefore comparison is not possible with previous years.

Paved Roads: Efficiency

Operating costs for paved (hard top) roads per lane kilometre.





Unpaved Roads:
Operating costs for unpaved (loose top) roads per lane kilometre.

$$\frac{\text{Operating costs for unpaved (loose top) roads}}{\text{Total unpaved lane kilometres}}$$

Operating costs for unpaved (loose top) roads per lane kilometre

Population	Reporting #	Range $	2005 Median $
NORTH			
< 5,000	85	111 to 8,395	1,242
5,000 – 19,999	11	492 to 5,577	1,892
20,000 +	4	1,747 to 10,731	1,775
SOUTH			
Regions & Former Regions	5	1,581 to 4,778	3,507
Counties	8	105 to 5,575	2,008
Single-tiers			
< 10,000	2	405 to 11,036	405
10,000 – 99,999	7	650 to 11,214	1,965
100,000 +	4	328 to 6,747	1,454
Lower-tiers			
< 5,000	56	71 to 6,704	1,005
5,000 – 9,999	57	292 to 11,486	1,412
10,000 – 19,999	47	413 to 10,442	1,570
20,000 – 39,999	10	825 to 4,702	1,614
40,000 – 99,999	10	2,097 to 4,992	3,058
100,000 +	5	1,582 to 7,486	4,028
ALL MUNICIPALITIES	311	71 to 11,486	1,419

FIR reference: SLC 91 2108 13. Subject to conditions, 311 municipalities reported in 2005.

Conditions:

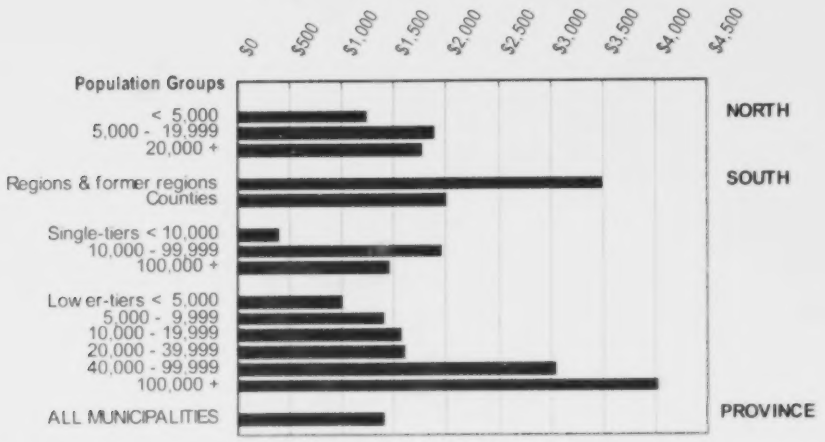
- Municipalities were excluded if the sum of salaries, wages and employee benefits; materials; contracted services; rents and financial expenditures; and external transfers was less than or equal to zero. This excludes municipalities reporting only the allocation of program support as an expenditure.
- Municipalities were excluded if the number of unpaved lane kilometres exceeded the number of lane kilometres in the municipal road system in SLC 94 2202 02, when that line was completed.

NOTES

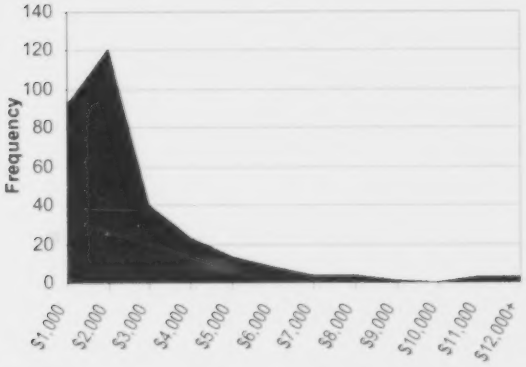
- The formula for the numerator (operating costs) was revised in 2005 to include external transfers; therefore comparison is not possible with previous years.

Unpaved Roads:
Operating costs for unpaved (loose top) roads per lane kilometre.

Operating Costs for Unpaved (Loose Top) Roads per Lane Kilometre, 2005 (Median)



Operating Costs for Unpaved (Loose Top) Roads per Lane Kilometre, 2005 (All Municipalities)



Paved and Unpaved Roads: Efficiency
Operating costs for paved (hard top) roads per lane kilometre.
Operating costs for unpaved (loose top) roads per lane kilometre.

Objective

Efficient maintenance of paved and unpaved roads.

Some regions reported road maintenance objectives as:

- Eliminate hazards to vehicular traffic.
- Protect the investment in road surface.
- Maintain a smooth and safe riding surface.
- Safely accommodate emergency stopping of vehicles.
- Prevent accumulation of water on travelled portion of roadway, thereby preventing and reducing surface defects.
- Provide lateral support of base and surface courses.

Notes

This measure does not include capital costs.

Factors affecting results

Results are influenced by:

- Financial reporting practices, including whether a municipality keeps separate accounts for paved and unpaved roads.
- Whether indirect costs are included as part of roadways, e.g. supervision, technical support, building/stock maintenance, training, utilities, etc.
- Size of municipality.
- Number of lane kilometres.
- Accuracy of estimate of number of lane kilometres.
- Width of lanes affects surface area maintained.
- Percentage of road types, such as arterial, local roads and residential streets.
- Traffic volume and type of traffic.
- Proportion of heavy trucks in the traffic stream.
- Climate, including frequency and severity of freezes and thaws, rainfall events.
- Urban and rural mix.
- Housing density, development patterns, urban form.
- Age and condition of road network.
- Age of equipment.

- Service level decisions made by local council, including pavement standards, maintenance standards.
- Whether older rural roads have an engineered base. (Severe winters may cause break-ups on older rural roads which do not have an engineered base.)
- Presence of proactive, preventative maintenance program.
- Inclusion of sidewalks, walkways, alleys.
- Costs incurred as a result of a natural disaster.
- Special road projects can vary significantly from year to year.
- Whether leaf pickup is reported as a roadways expenditure or solid waste expenditure.
- Changes in fuel prices, labour, contract costs for road maintenance activities.

Adequacy of Roads:

Percentage of paved lane kilometres where the condition is rated as good to very good.

$$\frac{\text{Number of paved lane kilometres rated as good to very good}}{\text{Total number of paved lane kilometres}} \times 100$$

Percentage of paved lane kilometres where the condition is rated as good to very good

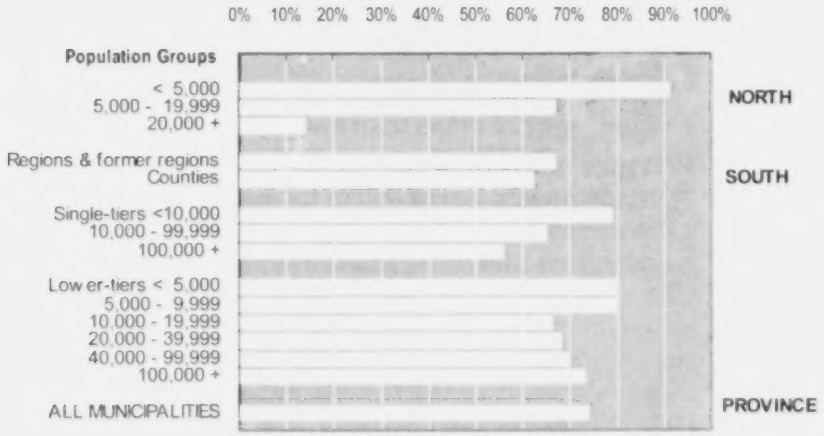
Population	Reporting #	Range %	2005 Median %	2004 Median %	2003 Median %	2002 Median %	2001 Median %
NORTH							
< 5,000	79	6 to 100	**91**	89	90	97	100
5,000 – 19,999	9	25 to 100	**67**	69	74	61	37
20,000 +	2	14 to 69	**14**	13	13	22	30
SOUTH							
Regions & Former Regions	9	33 to 89	**67**	67	67	67	65
Counties	17	30 to 100	**62**	71	70	61	67
Single-tiers							
< 10,000	4	77 to 94	**79**	79	75	75	76
10,000 – 99,999	15	35 to 100	**65**	62	63	61	61
100,000 +	4	41 to 70	**56**	58	39	37	40
Lower-tiers							
< 5,000	53	8 to 100	**80**	83	78	79	75
5,000 – 9,999	61	10 to 100	**80**	72	75	73	79
10,000 – 19,999	54	4 to 100	**66**	68	70	70	71
20,000 – 39,999	10	39 to 89	**68**	66	66	70	70
40,000 – 99,999	11	23 to 85	**70**	75	75	77	75
100,000 +	10	42 to 100	**73**	74	73	72	71
ALL MUNICIPALITIES	338	4 to 100	**74**	74	74	75	75
# Municipalities Reporting			338	338	333	315	271

FIR reference: SLC 92 2152 07. The number of municipalities reporting reflects the condition listed below.

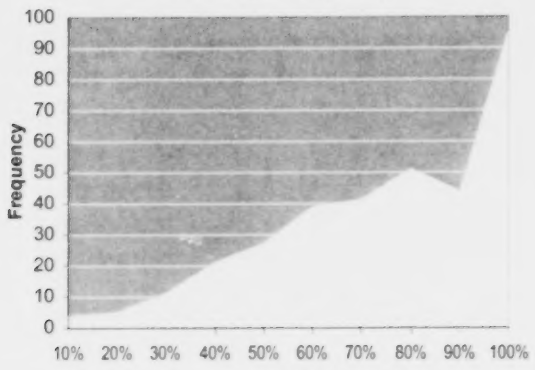
Conditions:

- Measure is greater than 0. Measure is less than or equal to 100%.
- Municipalities were excluded if the number of lane kilometres exceeded the number of lane kilometres in the municipal road system in SLC 94 2202 02 when SLC 94 2202 02 was completed.

Percentage of Paved Lane Kilometres where the Condition is Rated as Good to Very Good, 2005 (Median)



Adequacy of Roads:
Percentage of paved lane kilometres where the condition is rated as good to very good.



Objective

Provide a paved road system that has a pavement condition that meets municipal objectives.

Notes

The Ministry recommends that municipalities test the pavement condition using one of two established methods:

- Pavement Condition Index (PCI).
- Ministry of Transportation's Roads Inventory Management System (RIMS).

Factors affecting results

Results are influenced by:

- Municipal budget and service level decisions
- Whether a sample or all lane kilometres are tested.
- Method of testing lane kilometres, i.e. visual inspection, estimate or use of a formal rating system based on PCI or RIMS.
- Local service standards.
- Frequency of rating road inventory.
- Types of roads: arterial, collector, local. Collector and local roads need a lesser PCI to be rated as adequate. Therefore, a municipality with predominantly local roads may have a higher adequacy rate for its roads system.

Roadways — Winter Control: Efficiency

Operating costs for winter control maintenance of roadways per lane kilometre maintained in winter.

$$\frac{\text{Operating costs for winter control maintenance of roadways}}{\text{Total lane kilometres maintained in winter}}$$

Operating costs for winter control maintenance of roadways per lane kilometre

Population	Reporting #	Range $	2005 Median $
NORTH			
< 5,000	88	132 to 5,610	480
5,000 – 19,999	11	224 to 4,675	2,009
20,000 +	4	1,906 to 4,254	2,746
SOUTH			
Regions & Former Regions	9	1,436 to 5,427	3,808
Counties	15	1,141 to 3,076	1,808
Single-tiers			
<10,000	4	934 to 3,159	1,141
10,000 – 99,999	11	989 to 3,595	2,190
100,000 +	4	726 to 2,638	1,816
Lower-tiers			
< 5,000	58	149 to 2,739	532
5,000 – 9,999	58	25 to 3,388	540
10,000 – 19,999	55	132 to 3,683	715
20,000 – 39,999	9	405 to 2,640	1,298
40,000 – 99,999	10	858 to 2,332	1,429
100,000 +	9	1,367 to 5,858	1,940
ALL MUNICIPALITIES	345	25 to 5,858	699

FIR reference: SLC 91 2204 13. Subject to conditions, 345 municipalities reported the measure in 2005.

Conditions:

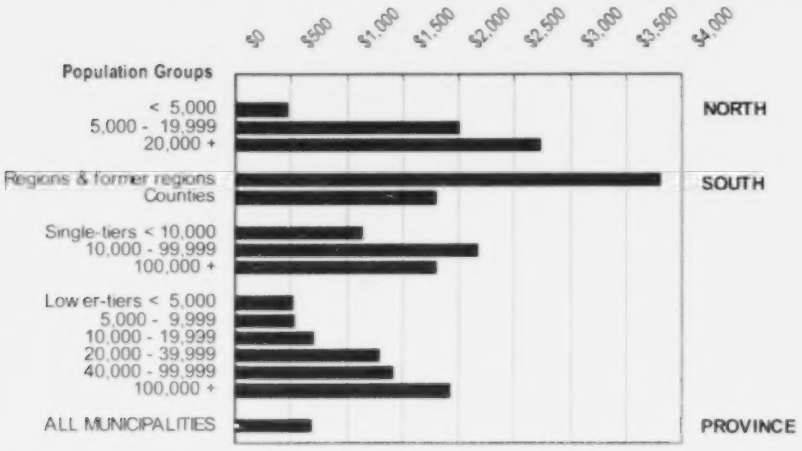
- Municipalities were excluded if the sum of salaries, wages and employee benefits; materials; contracted services; rents and financial expenditures; and external transfers was less than or equal to zero. This excludes municipalities reporting only the allocation of program support as an expenditure.
- Municipalities were excluded if the number of lane kilometres maintained in winter in the denominator exceeded the number of lane kilometres in the municipal road system in SLC 94 2202 02 when SLC 94 2202 02 was completed.

NOTES

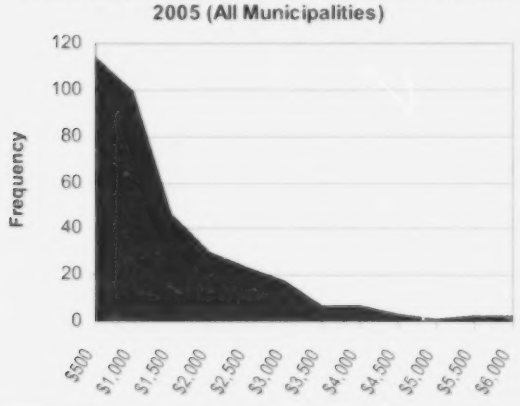
- The formula for the numerator (operating costs) was revised in 2005 to include external transfers; therefore comparison is not possible with previous years.

Roadways — Winter Control:
Operating costs for winter control maintenance of roadways per lane kilometre maintained in winter.

Operating Costs for Winter Maintenance of Roadways per Lane Kilometre Maintained in Winter, 2005 (Median)



Operating Costs for Winter Maintenance of Roadways per Lane Kilometre Maintained in Winter 2005 (All Municipalities)



Objective Efficient winter control maintenance of roadways.

Notes Municipalities should take care that the number of lane kilometres maintained in winter reported in the denominator does not exceed the number of lane kilometres maintained in winter in the municipality (as reported in Schedule 94).

Some municipalities have historically reported winter control as part of roadways when reporting to the province. This may make it more difficult to identify winter maintenance costs used in performance measures. In some cases, winter maintenance costs may be understated, particularly where a municipality reports costs for materials only.

The winter control efficiency measure includes clearing sidewalks, parking lots and driveways for seniors and disabled persons, where these services are offered. Since not all municipalities provide these services, operating costs may be higher for municipalities which provide these services.

Factors affecting results

Results are influenced by:

- Financial reporting practices, including whether functional administration costs are included and whether winter control costs are recorded separately from roadways.
- Average snowfall and frequency and severity of winter storm events.
- Number of thaw and freeze cycles.
- Number of actual winter events compared to number of winter events estimated in the budget.
- Number and extent of areas prone to drifting.
- Road types, such as arterial and non-arterial roads.
- Urban and rural mix.
- Number of structures.
- Density.
- Traffic volume.
- Size of municipality and service area.
- Service level decisions made by local council, e.g. order of roads cleared, threshold for responding to a winter storm event, condition of clearing.
- Number of no-wing zones.
- Materials used – volume and price.
- Winter event preparedness.
- Age of infrastructure.
- Age of equipment and vehicles.
- Contract prices.
- Cost of standby services.
- Fuel costs.
- Insurance costs.
- Competitive market conditions.

Roadways — Winter Control:

Percentage of winter events where the response met or exceeded locally determined road maintenance standards.

$$\frac{\text{Number of winter event responses that met or exceeded municipal road maintenance standards}}{\text{Total number of winter event responses}}$$

Percentage of winter events where the response met or exceeded locally determined road maintenance standards.

Population	Reporting #	Range %	2005 Median %	2004 Median %	2003 Median %	2002 Median %	2001 Median %
NORTH							
< 5,000	86	58% to 100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
5,000 – 19,999	11	30% to 100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
20,000 +	4	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
SOUTH							
Regions & Former Regions	11	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Counties	16	94% to 100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Single-tiers							
< 10,000	4	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
10,000 – 99,999	15	71% to 100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
100,000 +	4	92% to 100%	96%	96%	97%	96%	94%
Lower-tiers							
< 5,000	51	59% to 100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
5,000 – 9,999	58	60% to 100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
10,000 – 19,999	58	91% to 100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
20,000 – 39,999	13	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
40,000 – 99,999	11	96% to 100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
100,000 +	11	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
ALL MUNICIPALITIES	353	30% to 100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
# Municipalities Reporting			353	353	353	348	320

FIR reference: SLC 92 2251 07. The number of municipalities reporting reflects the conditions listed below.

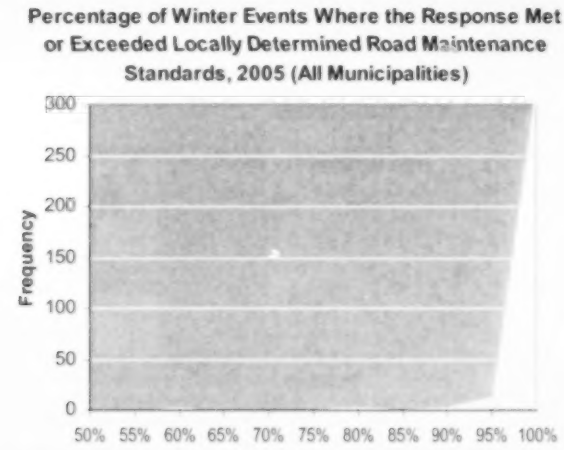
Conditions:

- Result does not exceed 100%.
- Number of winter events is greater than zero.

NOTES:

The bar graph is not shown since only one municipal group had median results less than 100%.

Roadways — Winter Control:
Percentage of winter events where the response met or exceeded locally determined road maintenance standards.



Objective

Provide an appropriate winter storm event response.

Factors affecting results

Effectiveness results are influenced by the same factors which affect the efficiency measure, including financial reporting practices, climate, road types and traffic volume, development patterns, equipment condition and local service level decisions.

To accurately report this measure, municipalities must define winter events and winter control standards.

The excellent results for this measure indicate that most municipalities have been successful in meeting the service level standards set by their own councils — which must, at a minimum, conform to minimum service level standards set by the province. Since service levels may differ widely from municipality to municipality, municipal standards should be considered before making comparisons.

The median response for the province and all municipal group is 100%. For each municipal group, the range should be examined. In 2005, there were 60 municipalities with results below 100%. In the graph of the frequency distribution, the 100% group includes municipalities with results ranging from 91% to 100%.

Conventional Transit: Efficiency

Operating costs for conventional transit per regular service passenger trip.

$$\frac{\text{Operating costs for conventional transit}}{\text{Total number of conventional transit passenger trips in service area}}$$

Operating costs for conventional transit per regular service passenger trip

Population	Reporting #	Range $	2005 Median $
NORTH			
< 5,000	1	12.59	12.59
5,000 – 19,999	3	3.24 to 34.83	3.37
20,000 +	4	2.17 to 5.34	3.91
SOUTH			
Regions & Former Regions	6	2.16 to 4.52	2.63
Counties			
Single-tiers			
< 10,000			
10,000 to 99,999	10	1.99 to 10.77	3.46
100,000 +	4	2.17 to 3.63	3.36
Lower-tiers			
< 5,000			
5,000 – 9,999			
10,000 – 19,999	8	0.50 to 218.88	3.94
20,000 – 39,999	5	5.09 to 16.77	6.54
40,000 – 99,999	7	4.29 to 7.58	4.71
100,000 +	6	2.46 to 4.62	3.02
ALL MUNICIPALITIES	54	0.50 to 218.88	3.94

FIR reference: SLC 91 2302 13. Subject to conditions 54 municipalities reported the measure in 2005.

Condition:

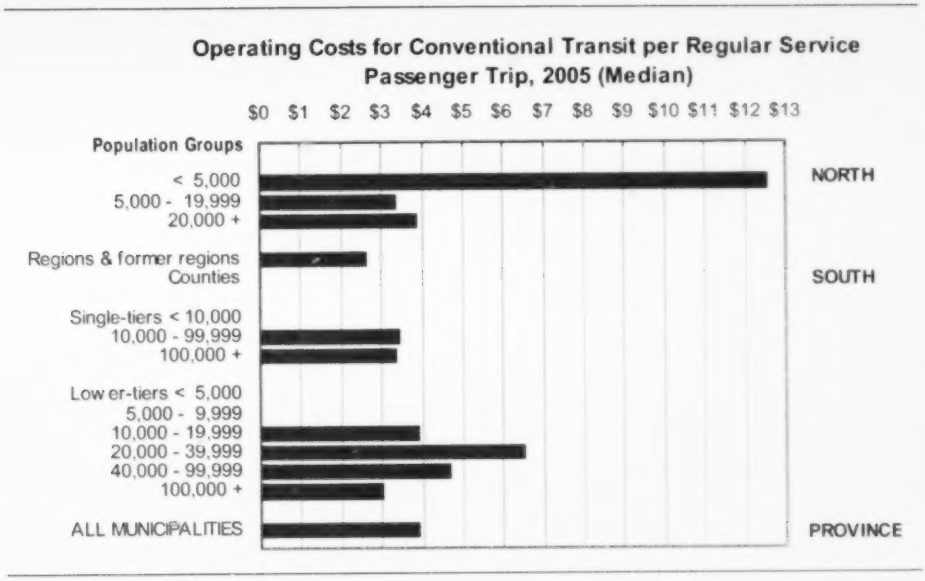
- Municipalities were excluded if the sum of salaries, wages and employee benefits; materials; contracted services; rents and financial expenditures; and external transfers was less than or equal to zero. This excludes municipalities reporting only the allocation of program support as an expenditure.

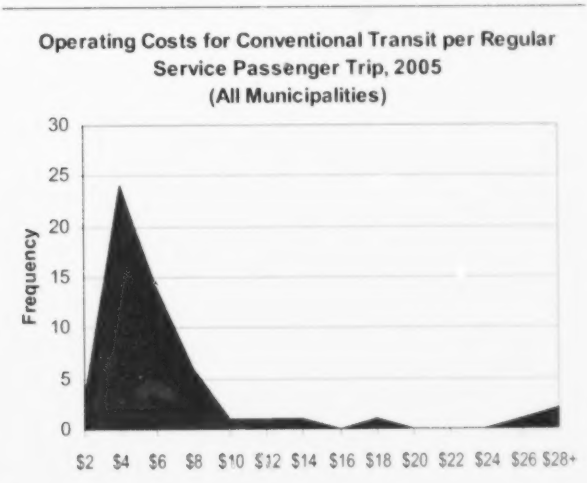
NOTES:

- The formula for the numerator (operating costs) was revised in 2005 to include external transfers; therefore comparison is not possible with previous years.

Conventional Transit Ridership: Efficiency

Operating costs for conventional transit per regular service passenger trip.





Conventional Transit Ridership:
Number of conventional transit passenger trips per person in the service area in a year.

Number of conventional transit passenger trips per person in the service area in a year.

			2005	2004	2003	2002	2001
Population	Reporting #	Range #	Median #	Median #	Median #	Median #	Median #
NORTH							
< 5,000	1	0.5	0.5			0.3	0.3
5,000 – 19,999	3	0.3 to 13	9	6	7	8	8
20,000 +	4	18 to 50	23	28	25	23	26
SOUTH							
Regions & Former Regions	6	17 to 160	31	29	29	47	28
Counties							
Single-tiers							
< 10,000							
10,000 – 99,999	11	3 to 50	15	16	15	15	15
100,000 +	4	6 to 54	26	25	25	24	23
Lower-tiers							
< 5,000				10		9	9
5,000 – 9,999				0.1	0.1	0.1	
10,000 – 19,999	8	0.2 to 16	4	4	3	4	2
20,000 – 39,999	5	0.9 to 8	2	1	1	0.9	1
40,000 – 99,999	7	4 to 17	14	13	10	12	12
100,000 +	6	14 to 40	23	20	19	20	21
ALL MUNICIPALITIES	55	0.2 to 160	14	14	14	12	11
# Municipalities Reporting			55	56	53	55	55

FIR reference: SLC 92 2351 07. The number of municipalities reporting reflects the conditions listed below.

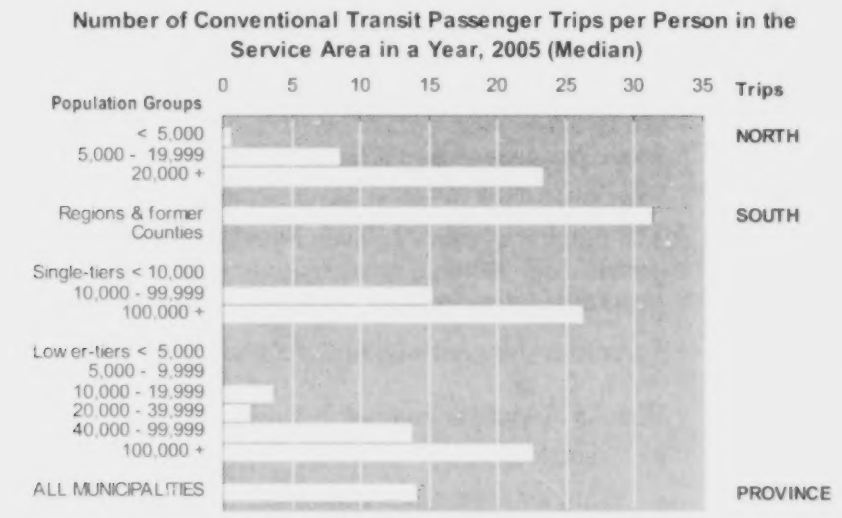
Conditions:

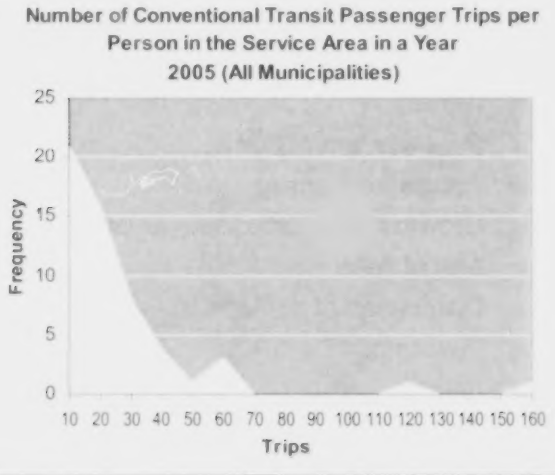
- Regular service passenger trips in SLC 92 2351 05 (numerator) are greater than 0.
- Regular service passenger trips in SLC 92 2351 05 (numerator) are not equal to the population of the service area in SLC 92 2351 06 (denominator).

Notes:

- The measure was reported from 2002 to 2004 by only one lower-tier in the South with a population between 5,000 and 9,999.
- In 2001 and 2002, three municipalities in the North with populations under 5,000 reported the measure.

Conventional Transit Ridership:
Number of conventional transit passenger trips per person in the service area in a year.





Conventional Transit Ridership:
Number of conventional transit passenger trips per person in the service area in a year.

Objective

Efficiency: Efficient conventional transit services.
Effectiveness: Maximum utilization of transit services.

Notes

Regular passenger trips are defined as all passenger trips where the fare system is applicable, including regular fare, reduced fare, free trips, passes and tickets. Transfers are not counted as passenger trips.

The number of municipalities reporting a measure should be considered. When a small number of municipalities in a population group reports a measure, results will be affected.

Toronto is grouped with regions and former regions.

Factors affecting results

Results are influenced by:

- Transit ridership.
- Whether ridership is estimated or counted.
- Level of transit investment.
- Service levels: routes, hours of operation, frequency of service.
- Urban form.
- Density.
- Development patterns.
- Population density.
- Growth in population and employment
- Age of fleet.
- Distribution of demand (peaks).
- Fuel costs.
- Salary levels.
- Insurance costs.
- Vehicle type: e.g. low floor buses, light rail trains (LRT), subway.
- Assumption of GO services where applicable.
- If population increases to over 100,000, the method of allocating program support changes, affecting results for the efficiency measure

Service levels affect results. For example, costs and ridership will be affected if service is offered to a limited area or there are few routes. Hours of operation and decisions about Sunday and holiday service affect results.

Urban form affects routes and ridership. Separate downtown cores tend to disperse trips and service which may reduce ridership.

Aging fleets may incur higher operating costs.

Wastewater Collection:
Operating costs for the collection of wastewater per kilometre of wastewater main.

$$\frac{\text{Operating costs for the collection of wastewater}}{\text{Total kilometres of wastewater main plus (0.010 kilometres times number of connections)}}$$

Operating costs for the collection of wastewater per kilometre of wastewater main.

			2005
Population	Reporting #	Range $	Median $
NORTH			
< 5,000	16	19 to 8,908	1,583
5,000 – 19,999	8	341 to 9,660	2,856
20,000 +	3	2,134 to 4,795	3,376
SOUTH			
Regions & Former Regions	10	2,105 to 7,274	3,285
Counties			
Single-tiers			
< 10,000	4	440 to 6,224	1,290
10,000 – 99,999	13	747 to 5,617	2,400
100,000 +	4	2,240 to 4,607	2,693
Lower-tiers			
< 5,000	16	655 to 21,232	1,840
5,000 – 9,999	31	54 to 8,942	1,839
10,000 – 19,999	41	287 to 9,228	3,538
20,000 – 39,999	11	1,069 to 15,000	2,512
40,000 – 99,999	5	2,590 to 7,773	4,882
100,000 +	6	1,969 to 4,077	2,471
ALL MUNICIPALITIES	168	19 to 21,232	2,590

FIR reference: SLC 91 3107 13. Subject to conditions, 168 municipalities reported the measure in 2005.

Conditions:

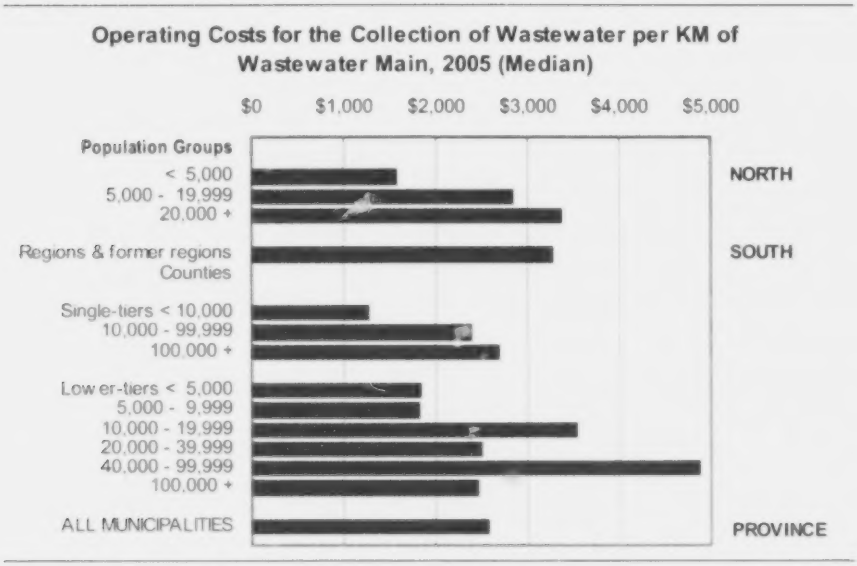
Municipalities were excluded if:

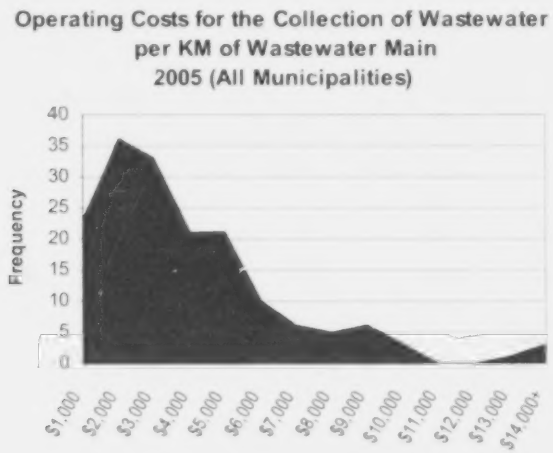
- Operating costs for wastewater collection were between $0 and $2. Also, operating costs for wastewater treatment and disposal were between $0 and $2, if that measure was completed. Token values for operating costs could result if the municipality was attempting to report only the integrated measure for wastewater, but inadvertently completed an individual measure.
- The sum of salaries, wages and employee benefits; materials; contracted services; rents and financial expenditures; and external transfers was less than or equal to zero. This excludes municipalities reporting only the allocation of program support as an expenditure.

NOTES

- The formula for the numerator (operating costs) was revised in 2005 to include external transfers; therefore comparison is not possible with previous years.

Wastewater Collection: Efficiency
Operating costs for the collection of wastewater per kilometre of wastewater main.





Objective

Efficient municipal wastewater services.

Notes

For the wastewater efficiency measures, municipalities reported costs for a separate sanitary sewer system or a combined sanitary and storm sewer system.

In 2003, calculation of the denominator was changed from total kilometres of wastewater main to total kilometres of wastewater main plus 0.010 kilometres times the number of connections. Therefore, results for 2003 are not compared to previous years.

In 2001, municipalities reporting the measure for the integrated wastewater system were not able to report the individual measures for wastewater collection and wastewater treatment and disposal. Starting in 2002, municipalities could report the integrated measure and the individual measures.

Factors affecting results

Results are influenced by:

- Whether sanitary and storm sewer systems are combined or separate.
- Whether costs for wastewater collection and treatment/disposal are recorded separately or are estimated.
- Age, condition and size of the wastewater collection system.
- Type of wastewater mains, e.g. gravity fed, low pressure.
- Number and size of pumping stations.
- Variations in flow.
- General maintenance, inspection and flow monitoring.
- Frequency of cleaning, flushing and blockage removal.
- Extent of water infiltration into sewers.
- Population and density of service area.
- Urban/rural mix, e.g. whether service is provided to rural areas.
- Precipitation and severity of storm events.
- Division of responsibility for wastewater collection between local area municipalities and regional municipality. For example, the local municipality may be responsible for sewage collection from the street line to the trunk line. The regional municipality may be responsible for sewage conveyance from the municipality to water pollution control plants.

Wastewater Treatment and Disposal: Efficiency

Operating costs for the treatment and disposal of wastewater per megalitre.

$$\frac{\text{Operating costs for the treatment and disposal of wastewater}}{\text{Total megalitres of wastewater treated}}$$

Operating costs for the treatment and disposal of wastewater per megalitre

Population	Reporting #	Range $	2005 Median $
NORTH			
< 5,000	19	12 to 787	338
5,000 – 19,999	9	86 to 405	303
20,000 +	2	156 to 193	156
SOUTH			
Regions & Former Regions	11	108 to 801	217
Counties			
Single-tiers			
< 10,000	4	109 to 437	222
10,000 – 99,999	14	144 to 508	202
100,000 +	4	129 to 260	154
Lower-tiers			
< 5,000	21	23 to 2,551	489
5,000 – 9,999	31	92 to 1,131	389
10,000 – 19,999	37	52 to 2,389	329
20,000 – 39,999	10	181 to 641	353
40,000 – 99,999	3	333 to 645	395
100,000 +	3	440 to 494	440
ALL MUNICIPALITIES	168	12 to 2,551	323

FIR reference: SLC 91 3108 13.

Subject to conditions, 168 municipalities reported the measure in 2005.

Conditions:

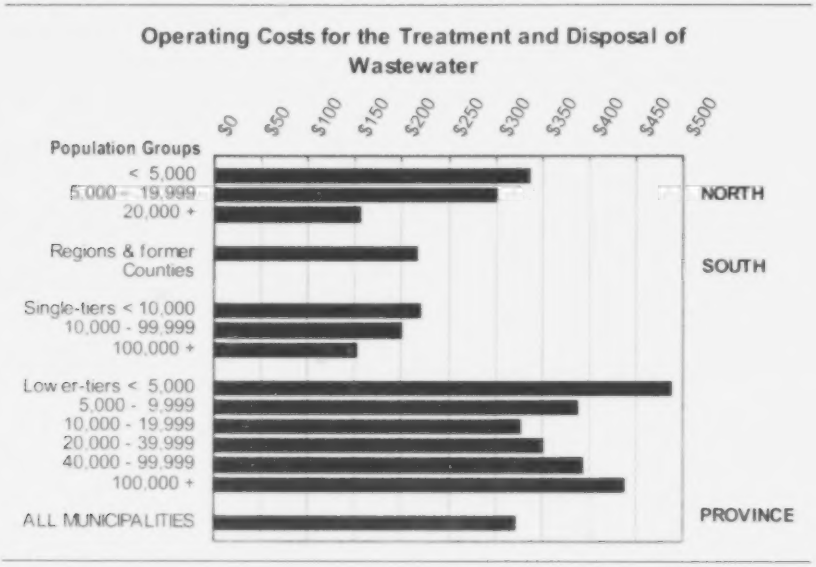
Municipalities were excluded if:

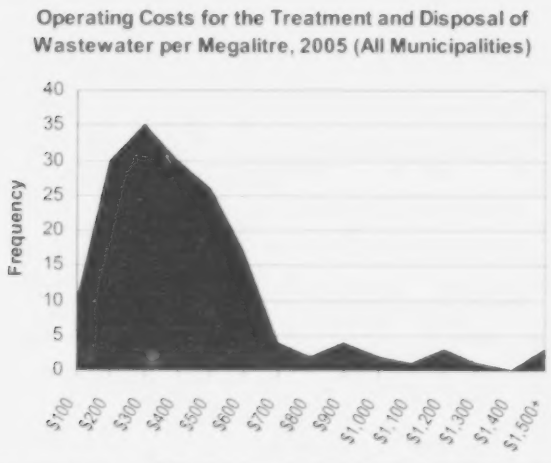
- The number of megalitres of wastewater treated in SLC 91 3108 11 exceeded 1.25 times the enumerated population in SLC 90 0020 02.
- Megalitres of wastewater treated in SLC 91 3108 11 were less than or equal to 5.0.
- If total megalitres of wastewater treated differed in the measures for wastewater treatment and disposal and the measure for the integrated system -- when both measures were completed.
- Operating costs for wastewater treatment and disposal in SLC 91 3108 13 were between $0 and $2. Also, operating costs for wastewater collection in SLC 91 3107 13 were between $0 and $2, if that measure was completed. Token values for operating costs could result if the municipality was attempting to report only the integrated measure for wastewater in SLC 91 3109 13, but inadvertently completed the measure for wastewater collection or wastewater treatment and disposal.
- The sum of salaries, wages and employee benefits; materials; contracted services; rents and financial expenditures; and external transfers was less than or equal to zero. This excludes municipalities reporting only the allocation of program support as an expenditure.

NOTES:

The formula for the numerator (operating costs) was revised in 2005 to include external transfers; therefore comparison is not possible with previous years.

Wastewater Treatment and Disposal:
Operating costs for the treatment and disposal of wastewater per megalitre.





Objective

Efficient municipal wastewater services.

Notes

For the wastewater efficiency measures, municipalities reported costs for a separate sanitary sewer system or a combined sanitary and storm sewer system.

In 2001, municipalities reporting the measure for the integrated wastewater system were not able to report the individual measures for wastewater collection and wastewater treatment and disposal. Starting in 2002, municipalities could report the integrated measure and the individual measures.

Factors affecting results

Results are influenced by:

- Whether sanitary and storm sewer systems are combined or separate.
- Whether costs for wastewater collection and treatment/disposal are recorded separately or are estimated.
- Population and density of service area.
- Urban/rural mix, e.g. whether collection and treatment service are provided to rural areas.
- Precipitation and severity of storm events.
- Extent of water infiltration into the sewers.
- Number, size and scale of municipal treatment plants.
- Whether plants receive both sewage and storm water.
- Type of treatment (primary, secondary, tertiary or lagoon).
- Treatment levels.
- Destination of the plant's effluent (lake versus stream).
- Method of sludge disposal (landfill, incineration or land application).
- Increases in the cost of disposing of biosolids.
- Increased electricity unit cost per kilowatt hour.
- Increased insurance costs related to re-evaluation of replacement costs.
- Volume and strength of industrial sewage.
- Wastewater testing.
- Certificate of Approval requirements (C of A).
- Errors in the calculation of megalitres. Whether municipality reports in cubic metres.

Wastewater Collection, Treatment and Disposal (Integrated System): Efficiency

Operating costs for the collection, treatment and disposal of wastewater per megalitre (Integrated System).

$$\frac{\text{Operating costs for the collection, treatment and disposal of wastewater}}{\text{Total megalitres of wastewater treated}}$$

Operating costs for the collection, treatment and disposal of wastewater per megalitre (Integrated System)

			2005
Population	Reporting #	Range $	Median $
NORTH			
< 5,000	18	163 to 1,087	387
5,000 – 19,999	9	195 to 524	405
20,000 +	3	244 to 346	296
SOUTH			
Regions & Former Regions	9	204 to 1,097	368
Counties			
Single-tiers			
< 10,000	4	122 to 517	307
10,000 – 99,999	15	197 to 736	306
100,000 +	4	183 to 385	239
Lower-tiers			
< 5,000	17	174 to 3,535	599
5,000 – 9,999	28	170 to 1,263	505
10,000 – 19,999	34	152 to 1,699	517
20,000 – 39,999	10	295 to 818	591
40,000 – 99,999	3	597 to 752	599
100,000 +	3	538 to 569	568
ALL MUNICIPALITIES	157	122 to 3,535	456

FIR reference: SLC 91 3109 13. Subject to conditions, 157 municipalities reported the measure in 2005.

Conditions:

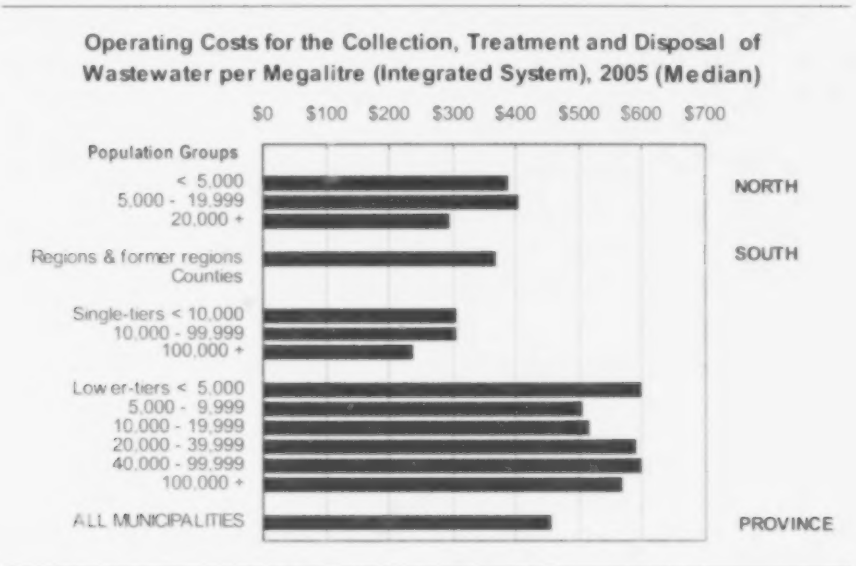
Municipalities were excluded if:

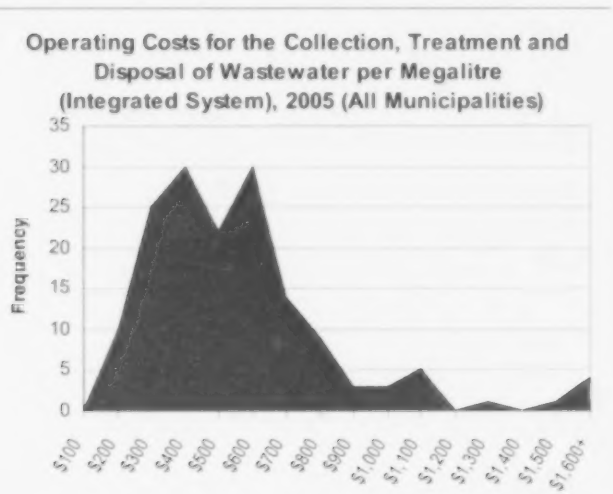
- The number of megalitres exceeded 1.25 times the enumerated population in SLC 90 0020 02.
- Megalitres were less than or equal to 5.0.
- If total megalitres of wastewater treated differed in the measures for wastewater treatment and disposal and the measure for the integrated system -- when both measures were completed.
- Operating costs for wastewater treatment and disposal in SLC 91 3108 13 were between $0 and $2. Also, operating costs for wastewater collection in SLC 91 3107 13 were between $0 and $2, if that measure was completed. Token values for operating costs could result if the municipality was attempting to report only the integrated measure for wastewater in SLC 91 3109 13, but inadvertently completed the measure for wastewater collection or wastewater treatment and disposal.
- The sum of salaries, wages and employee benefits; materials; contracted services; rents and financial expenditures; and external transfers was less than or equal to zero. This excludes municipalities reporting only the allocation of program support as an expenditure

NOTES:

The formula for the numerator (operating costs) was revised in 2005 to include external transfers; therefore comparison is not possible with previous years.

Wastewater Collection, Treatment and Disposal (Integrated System):
Operating costs for the collection, treatment and disposal of wastewater per megalitre (Integrated System).





Objective Efficient municipal wastewater services.

Notes For the wastewater efficiency measures, municipalities reported costs for a separate sanitary sewer system or a combined sanitary and storm sewer system.

If the municipality has an integrated wastewater system, it reported only the integrated measure for wastewater collection, treatment and disposal in 2001. Starting in 2002, municipalities could report the integrated measure and the individual measures.

Factors affecting results

Results are influenced by:

- Whether sanitary and storm sewer systems are combined or separate.
- Whether costs for wastewater collection and treatment/disposal are recorded separately or are estimated.
- Population and density of service area.
- Urban/rural mix, e.g. whether collection and treatment service are provided to rural areas.
- Precipitation and severity of storm events.
- Extent of water infiltration into sewers.
- Division of responsibility for wastewater collection between local area municipalities and regional municipality. For example, the local municipality may be responsible for sewage collection from the street line to the trunk line. The regional municipality may be responsible for sewage conveyance from the municipality to water pollution control plants.Errors in the calculation of megalitres.

Collection of wastewater is also influenced by:

- Age, condition and size of the wastewater collection system.
- Type of wastewater mains, e.g. gravity fed, low pressure.
- Variations in flow.
- General maintenance, inspection and flow monitoring.
- Number and size of pumping stations.

Treatment and disposal is influenced by:

- Number, size and scale of municipal treatment plants.
- Whether plants receive both sewage and storm water.
- Volume and strength of industrial sewage.
- Type of treatment (primary, secondary, tertiary or lagoon).
- Treatment levels.
- Wastewater testing.
- Destination of the plant's effluent (lake vs. stream).
- Method of sludge disposal (landfill, incineration or land application).
- Increases in the cost of disposing of biosolids.
- Certificate of Approval requirements (C of A).

Wastewater Main Backups: Effectiveness

Number of wastewater main backups per 100 kilometres of wastewater main in a year.

$$\frac{\text{Total number of backed up wastewater connections}}{\text{Kilometres of wastewater mains / 100}}$$

Number of wastewater main backups per 100 kilometres of wastewater main in a year

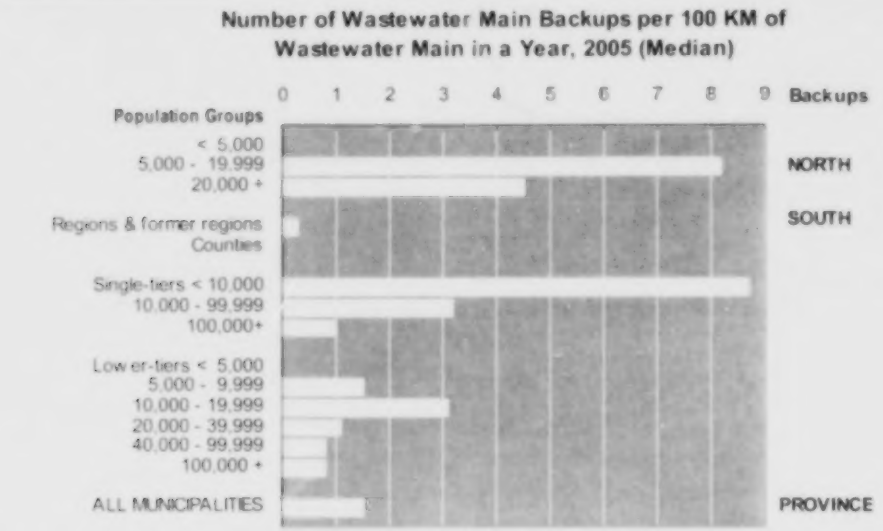
Population	Reporting #	Range #	2005 Median #	2004 Median #	2003 Median #	2002 Median #	2001 Median #
NORTH							
< 5,000	29	0.0 to 361.4	**0.0**	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.4
5,000 – 19,999	9	0.0 to 217.1	**8.2**	8.2	6.6	1.6	21.3
20,000 +	3	2.1 to 21.1	**4.5**	1.8	88.6	1.6	
SOUTH							
Regions & Former Regions	10	0.0 to 14.0	**0.3**	1.5	2.4	1.2	0.0
Counties							
Single-tiers							
< 10,000	2	8.7 to 20.0	**8.7**	3.3	0.0	0.0	
10,000 – 99,999	16	0.0 to 15.5	**3.2**	3.8	1.9	2.7	0.5
100,000 +	4	0.6 to 6.0	**1.0**	1.5	1.3	3.6	
Lower-tiers							
< 5,000	21	0.0 to 17.1	**0.0**	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
5,000 – 9,999	30	0.0 to 59.5	**1.5**	2.4	0.1	2.9	0.0
10,000 – 19,999	37	0.0 to 23.4	**3.1**	3.1	3.3	1.3	0.0
20,000 – 39,999	10	0.0 to 62.2	**1.1**	1.8	1.0	0.9	0.0
40,000 – 99,999	5	0.0 to 2.6	**0.8**	1.2	1.4	1.5	0.5
100,000 +	7	0.1 to 12.1	**0.8**	0.7	1.2	1.1	0.3
ALL MUNICIPALITIES	183	0.0 to 361.4	**1.5**	1.8	1.8	1.3	0.0
# Municipalities Reporting			183	183	194	202	47

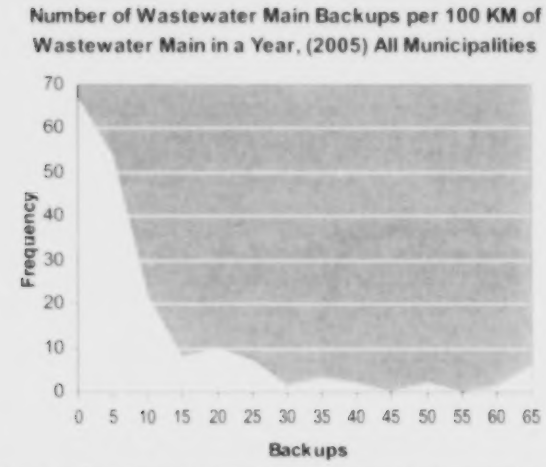
FIR reference: SLC 92 3154 07. The number of municipalities reporting reflects the condition listed below. In 2001, only two Northern municipalities in the 5,000 to 19,999 group reported. In 2002, two of the four Northern municipalities in the 20,000+ group reported; in 2003, three of the four reported.

Condition:

- Kilometres of water main/100 in the denominator of this measure must be less than or equal to the number of kilometres of water main and connections, divided by 100, in the denominator of the efficiency measure. (SLC 92 3154 06 ≤ SLC 91 3107 11/100 if the efficiency measure for wastewater collection is completed.)

Wastewater Main Backups:
Number of wastewater main backups per 100 kilometres of wastewater main in a year.





Objective

Municipal sewage management practices prevent environmental and human health hazards.

Factors affecting results

Results are influenced by:

- Error in calculation of denominator: kilometres must be divided by 100. Conditions were set to eliminate this error from summary statistics.
- Whether sanitary and storm sewer systems are combined or separate.

- Population and density of service area.
- Kilometres in the sewer system.
- Extent of inflow and infiltration to sewers.
- Number and severity of storm events.
- Severe frost condition.
- Level of precipitation.
- Age, condition, materials of collection system.
- Illegal connections.
- Downspouts directly connected to combined sewage systems.
- Activity near or above the main.
- Definition of wastewater main backups and method of measuring number of backups.

Wastewater Bypasses Treatment:

Percentage of wastewater estimated to have by-passed treatment.

$$\frac{\text{Estimated megalitres of untreated wastewater}}{\text{Total megalitres of treated wastewater plus estimated megalitres of untreated wastewater}} \times 100$$

Percentage of wastewater estimated to have by-passed treatment

Population	Reporting #	Range %	2005 Median %	2004 Median %	2003 Median %	2002 Median %	2001 Median %
NORTH							
< 5,000	23	0.00% to 4.85%	**0.00%**	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
5,000 – 19,999	7	0.00% to 44.02%	**0.32%**	0.05%	0.52%	0.13%	0.13%
20,000 +	4	0.00% to 0.06%	**0.00%**	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
SOUTH							
Regions & Former Regions	11	0.00% to 3.18%	**0.08%**	0.00%	0.03%	0.00%	0.20%
Counties							
Single-tiers							
< 10,000	3	0.00% to 0.23%	**0.01%**	0.00%	0.00%	0.01%	0.00%
10,000 – 99,999	15	0.00% to 2.51%	**0.00%**	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
100,000 +	4	0.00% to 3.09%	**0.30%**	0.48%	0.25%	0.05%	1.39%
Lower-tiers							
< 5,000	24	0.00% to 0.24%	**0.00%**	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
5,000 – 9,999	33	0.00% to 6.27%	**0.00%**	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
10,000 – 19,999	35	0.00% to 3.31%	**0.00%**	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
20,000 – 39,999	7	0.00% to 6.57%	**0.00%**	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
40,000 – 99,999	3	0.00% to 3.78%	**0.00%**	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
100,000 +				0.00%		0.00%	0.00%
ALL MUNICIPALITIES	169	0.00% to 44.02%	**0.00%**	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
# Municipalities Reporting			169	164	157	133	107

FIR reference: SLC 92 3155 07. The number of municipalities reporting reflects the condition listed below.

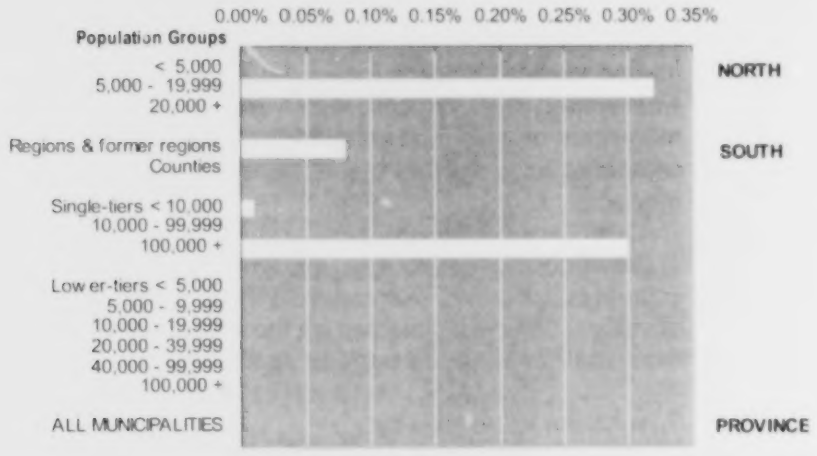
Conditions

Municipalities were excluded if:

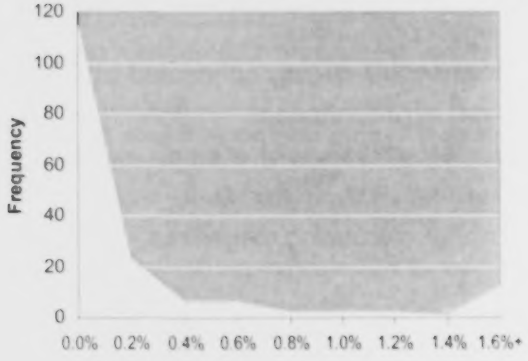
- Total megalitres of treated wastewater plus untreated wastewater in the denominator is greater than 1.25 times the enumerated population in SLC 90 0020 02.
- Megalitres of treated and untreated wastewater in the denominator is less than 5.0.
- Megalitres of treated wastewater in the efficiency measure in SLC 91 3109 11 does not equal treated megalitres calculated by subtracting estimated megalitres of untreated wastewater in SLC 92 3155 05 (numerator) from megalitres of treated and untreated wastewater in SLC 92 3155 06 (denominator).
(SLC 91 3109 11 ≠ SLC 92 3155 06 – SLC 92 3155 05)

Wastewater Bypasses Treatment:
Percentage of wastewater estimated to have by-passed treatment.

Percentage of Wastewater Estimated to have By-passed Treatment 2005 (Median)



Percentage of Wastewater Estimated to have By-passed Treatment, 2005 (All Municipalities)



Objective

Municipal sewage management practices prevent environmental and human health hazards.

Notes on Calculations

Some municipalities had difficulty calculating megalitres in this measure. A megalitre equals 1,000,000 litres or 1,000 cubic metres.

The denominator of the effectiveness measure is megalitres of treated wastewater plus estimated megalitres of untreated wastewater. For verification, this amount, less estimated megalitres of untreated wastewater in the numerator, was compared to megalitres of treated wastewater in the efficiency measure.

In the frequency distribution, the first interval is 0.0%, the second interval is 0.2%, etc. Although intervals generally represent a range of values, zero was selected as the first interval, because most municipalities reported 0.0% of wastewater bypassed treatment.

Factors affecting results

Results are influenced by:

- Whether sanitary and storm sewer systems are combined or separate.
- Population and density of service area.
- Extent of inflow and infiltration to sewers.
- Illegal connections.
- Downspouts directly connected to combined sewage systems.
- Level of precipitation.
- Number and severity of storm events.
- Capacity of treatment plant.
- Error in calculating megalitres.

Urban Storm Water Management: Efficiency

Operating costs for urban storm water management (collection, treatment, disposal) per kilometre of drainage system.

$$\frac{\text{Operating costs of urban storm water management}}{\text{Total kilometres of urban drainage system plus (0.010 km times no. of connections) plus (0.005 km times no. of catch basins)}}$$

Operating costs for urban storm water management (collection, treatment, disposal) per kilometre of drainage system

			2005
Population	Reporting #	Range $	Median $
NORTH			
< 5,000	8	105 to 3,669	148
5,000 – 19,999	6	131 to 1,896	1,062
20,000 +	3	745 to 2,559	2,438
SOUTH			
Regions & Former Regions	4	1,280 to 2,662	1,476
Counties			
Single-tiers			
< 10,000	1	1,133	1,133
10,000 to 99,999	12	351 to 4,638	1,225
100,000 +	2	1,417 to 2,051	1,417
Lower-tiers			
< 5,000	5	74 to 704	171
5,000 – 9,999	7	17 to 1,487	298
10,000 – 19,999	12	21 to 3,253	485
20,000 – 39,999	4	283 to 919	393
40,000 – 99,999	8	221 to 4,254	747
100,000 +	9	220 to 1,990	826
ALL MUNICIPALITIES	81	17 to 4,638	908

FIR reference: SLC 91 3205 13. Subject to conditions, 81 municipalities reported in 2005.

Conditions:

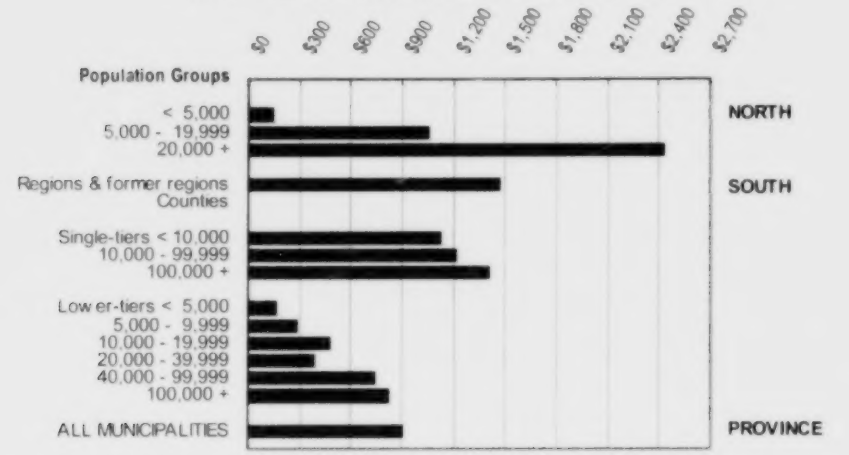
- Municipalities were excluded if the sum of salaries, wages and employee benefits; materials; contracted services; rents and financial expenditures; and external transfers was less than or equal to zero. This excludes municipalities reporting only the allocation of program support as an expenditure.
- Total kilometres of urban drainage system including connections and catch basins is less than 10,000.

NOTES:

- The formula for the numerator (operating costs) was revised in 2005 to include external transfers; therefore comparison is not possible with previous years.

Urban Storm Water Management: Efficiency

Operating costs for urban storm water management (collection, treatment, disposal) per kilometre of drainage system.



Rural Storm Water Management: Efficiency

Operating costs for rural storm water management (collection, treatment, disposal) per kilometre of drainage system.

$$\frac{\text{Operating costs of rural storm water management}}{\text{Total kilometres of rural drainage system plus (0.010 km times no. of connections) plus (0.005 km times no. of catch basins)}}$$

Operating costs for rural storm water management (collection, treatment, disposal) per kilometre of drainage system

			2005
Population	Reporting #	Range $	Median $
NORTH			
< 5,000	3	105 to 1,178	7.9
5,000 – 19,999	3	34 to 994	99
20,000 +			
SOUTH			
Regions & Former Regions Counties	2	221 to 589	221
Single-tiers			
< 10,000			
10,000 – 99,999	4	55 to 1,328	100
100,000 +	2	194 to 402	194
Lower-tiers			
< 5,000	4	19 to 177	55
5,000 – 9,999	2	39 to 53	39
10,000 – 19,999	4	161 to 373	177
20,000 – 39,999	1	1,001	1,001
40,000 – 99,999	6	296 to 1,565	498
100,000 +	6	34 to 2,237	395
ALL MUNICIPALITIES	37	19 to 2,237	359

FIR reference: SLC 91 3206 13. Subject to conditions, 37 municipalities reported the measure in 2005.

Condition:

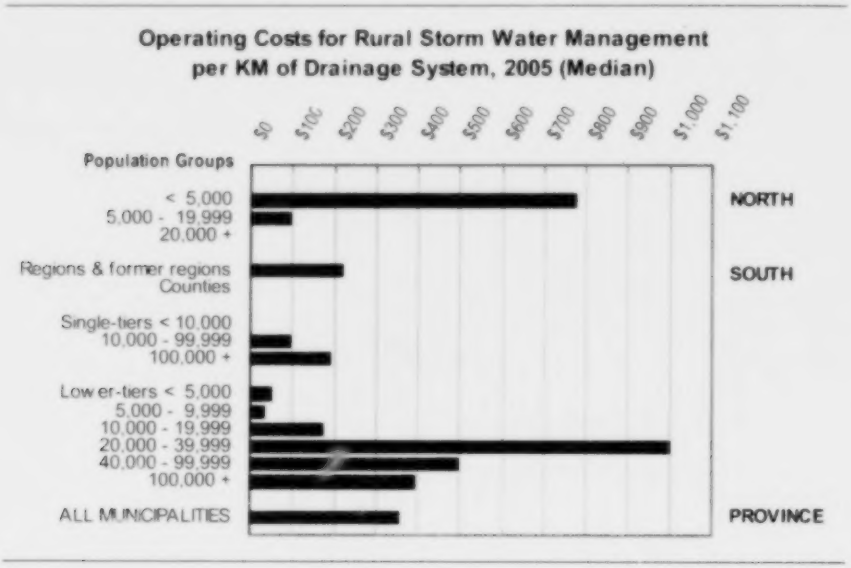
- Municipalities were excluded if the sum of salaries, wages and employee benefits; materials; contracted services; rents and financial expenditures; and external transfers was less than or equal to zero. This excludes municipalities reporting only the allocation of program support as an expenditure.

NOTES:

- The formula for the numerator (operating costs) was revised in 2005 to include external transfers; therefore comparison is not possible with previous years.

Rural Storm Water Management: Efficiency

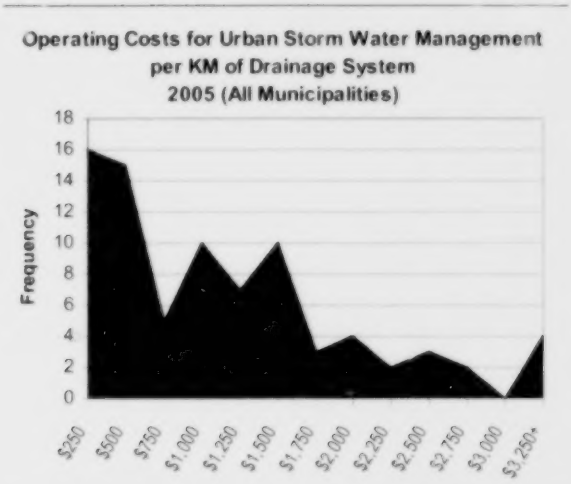
Operating costs for rural storm water management (collection, treatment, disposal) per kilometre of drainage system.

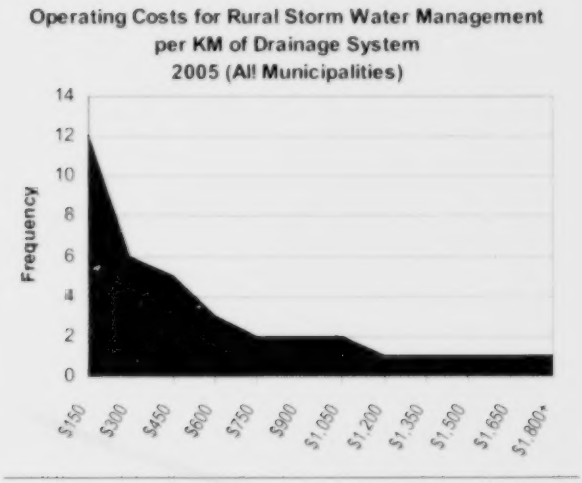


Urban and Rural Storm Water Management: Efficiency

Operating costs for urban storm water management (collection, treatment, disposal) per kilometre of drainage system.

Operating costs for rural storm water management (collection, treatment, disposal) per kilometre of drainage system.





Objective Efficient urban and rural storm water management

Notes This measure is reported only by municipalities with separate storm water systems.

After reviewing results for 2002, the working group for water and wastewater revised the formula. The denominator now adds kilometres related to connections and catchbasins to total kilometres of the drainage system.

A small number of municipalities reported the storm water management measures. Many municipalities reported they did not have separate accounts for urban or rural storm water management. As a result, they estimated costs. The urban and rural storm water measures may include operating costs reported in the Financial Information Return on the line for roadways.

Factors affecting results

Results are influenced by:

- Whether costs for the urban storm water system are recorded separately from the rural storm water system or are estimated.
- Urban and rural mix.
- Geographic size of service area.
- Mix of infrastructure: closed storm sewers (urban system), stormwater connections, catchbasins, open channels, ditches, culverts, dykes, wetlands.
- Urban form (urban storm water management), i.e. numerous small urban areas versus large compact urban area.
- Local service level standards, e.g. frequency of cleaning and inspection.
- Availability of data regarding the number of kilometres in urban and rural drainage system, number of connections and catchbasins.
- Changes in the cost of materials and contracted services.

Treatment of Drinking Water:
Operating costs for the treatment of drinking water per megalitre.

$$\frac{\text{Operating costs for the treatment of drinking water}}{\text{Total megalitres of treated drinking water}}$$

Operating costs for the treatment of drinking water per megalitre

Population	Reporting #	Range $	2005 Median $
NORTH			
< 5,000	27	5 to 2,964	817
5,000 – 19,999	10	184 to 4,837	261
20,000 +	4	126 to 615	170
SOUTH			
Regions & Former Regions	12	78 to 589	183
Counties			
Single-tiers			
<10,000	4	148 to 370	258
10,000 – 99,999	13	158 to 621	269
100,000 +	4	69 to 228	84
Lower-tiers			
< 5,000	20	28 to 2,508	515
5,000 – 9,999	34	75 to 1,797	504
10,000 – 19,999	37	55 to 1,596	364
20,000 – 39,999	9	159 to 579	444
40,000 – 99,999	3	219 to 538	335
100,000 +	3	480 to 539	480
ALL MUNICIPALITIES	180	5 to 4,837	370

FIR reference: SLC 91 3307 13. Subject to conditions, 180 municipalities reported the measure in 2005.

Conditions

Municipalities were excluded if:

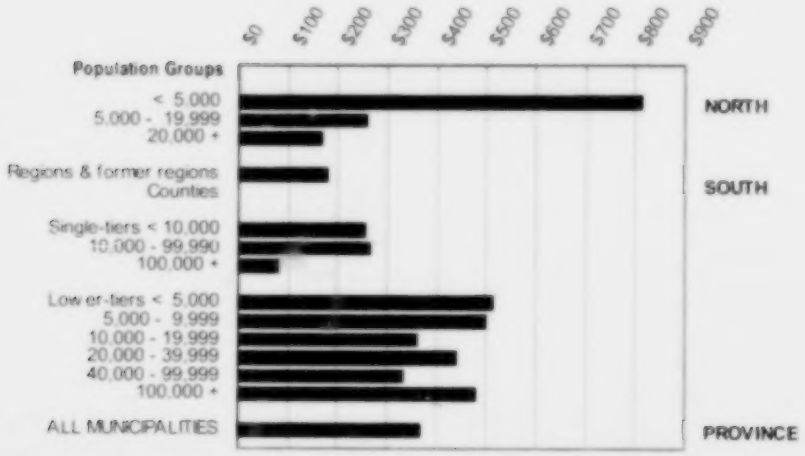
- Total megalitres of treated water in the denominator are greater than 1.25 times the enumerated population in SLC 90 0020 02
- The municipality intended to complete only the integrated measure for drinking water with the result that operating costs for the water treatment measure or the water distribution measure were between $0 and $10.
- Five megalitres or less were reported in the denominator.
- The sum of salaries, wages and employee benefits; materials; contracted services; rents and financial expenditures; and external transfers was less than or equal to zero. This excludes municipalities reporting only the allocation of program support as an expenditure.

NOTES:

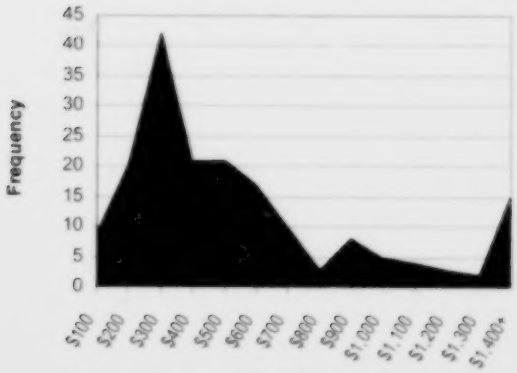
- The formula for the numerator (operating costs) was revised in 2005 to include external transfers; therefore comparison is not possible with previous years.

Treatment of Drinking Water:
Operating costs for the treatment of drinking water per megalitre.

Operating Costs for the Treatment of Drinking Water per Megalitre, 2005 (Median)



Operating Costs for the Treatment of Drinking Water per Megalitre, 2005 (All Municipalities)



Objective

Efficient treatment of drinking quality water.

Notes

In 2001, municipalities reporting the measure for the integrated water system were not able to report the individual measures for drinking water treatment and drinking water distribution. In the following years, municipalities reporting the integrated measure could also report the individual measures for water treatment and water distribution.

Factors affecting results

Results are influenced by:

- Whether costs for water treatment are recorded separately from water distribution or are estimated.
- Impact on budget of new provincial standards for water quality and sampling.
- Local service standards.
- Utilization (residential vs. industrial).
- Source of raw water (lake vs. wells).
- Quality of raw water.
- Type of treatment.
- Number and capacity of water treatment plants.
- Number of private wells.
- Age and condition of treatment plants.
- Distance of raw water to treatment plants.
- Service area and consumption levels.
- Competitive market conditions.
- Number of residences served.
- Type of non-residential usage, i.e. commercial, industrial, institutional, municipal.

Distribution of Drinking Water:

Operating costs for the distribution of drinking water per kilometre of water distribution pipe.

$$\frac{\text{Operating costs for the distribution of drinking water}}{\text{Total kilometres of water distribution pipe plus (0.010 km times number of connections) plus (0.005 km times number of hydrants)}}$$

Operating costs for the distribution of drinking water per kilometre of water distribution pipe

			2005
Population	Reporting #	Range $	Median $
NORTH			
< 5,000	21	1 to 17,239	2,855
5,000 – 19,999	8	609 to 16,176	2,622
20,000 +	4	3,216 to 10,151	4,638
SOUTH			
Regions & Former Regions	10	2,518 to 10,004	4,548
Counties			
Single-tiers			
<10,000	4	4,273 to 12,181	4,876
10,000 – 99,999	14	2,455 to 9,995	4,476
100,000 +	4	1,991 to 5,791	2,783
Lower-tiers			
< 5,000	24	161 to 23,430	4,438
5,000 – 9,999	36	52 to 19,931	3,162
10,000 – 19,999	47	464 to 14,051	4,403
20,000 – 39,999	11	1,855 to 8,588	4,348
40,000 – 99,999	5	4,512 to 14,275	4,911
100,000 +	6	2,855 to 7,690	4,066
ALL MUNICIPALITIES	194	1 to 23,430	4,438

FIR reference: SLC 91 3308 13. Subject to conditions, 194 municipalities reported the measure in 2005.

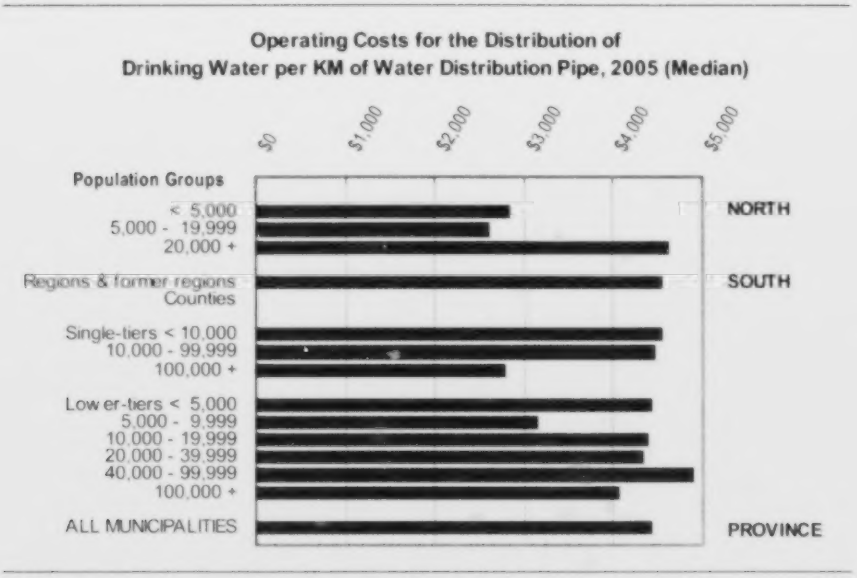
Municipalities were excluded if:

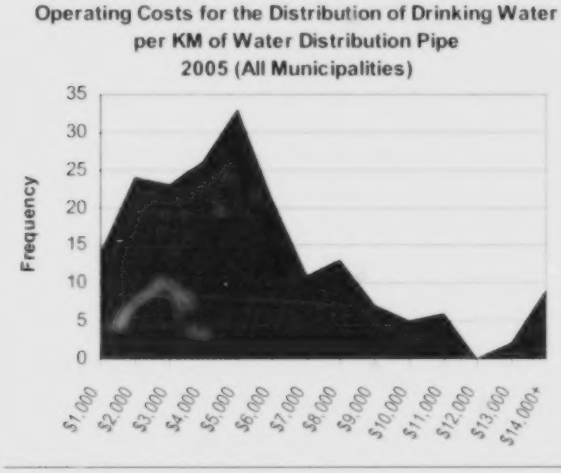
- Six kilometres of water distribution pipe or less were reported in the denominator.
- The municipality intended to complete only the integrated measure for drinking water with the result that operating costs for the water treatment measure or the water distribution measure were between $0 and $10.
- Municipalities were excluded if the sum of salaries, wages and employee benefits; materials; contracted services; rents and financial expenditures; and external transfers was less than or equal to zero. This excludes municipalities reporting only the allocation of program support as an expenditure.

NOTES:

- The formula for the numerator (operating costs) was revised in 2005 to include external transfers; therefore comparison is not possible with previous years.

Distribution of Drinking Water:
Operating costs for the distribution of drinking water per kilometre of water distribution pipe.





Objective Efficient distribution costs of drinking water.

Notes In 2003, calculation of the denominator was changed from total kilometres of water distribution pipe to total kilometres of water distribution pipe plus 0.010 kilometres times the number of connections plus 0.005 kilometres times the number of hydrants. Therefore, results are not comparable to previous years.

In 2001, municipalities reporting the measure for the integrated water system were not able to report the individual measures for drinking water treatment and drinking water distribution. In the following years, municipalities reporting the integrated measure could also report the individual measures for water treatment and water distribution.

Factors affecting results

Results are influenced by:

- Whether costs for water distribution are recorded separately from water treatment or are estimated.
- Service area.
- Consumption levels.
- Settlement patterns and urban form.
- Number of connections.
- Number and capacity of pumping stations and water storage facilities.
- Age, size and location of water supply systems in the municipality.
- Kilometres of water distribution pipe.
- Age and condition of distribution system.
- Service levels and performance standards.

Smaller municipalities with few kilometres of water distribution pipe may have higher unit costs for this measure.

Treatment and Distribution of Drinking Water (Integrated System): Efficiency

Operating costs for the treatment and distribution of drinking water per megalitre.

$$\frac{\text{Operating costs for the treatment and distribution of drinking water}}{\text{Total megalitres of drinking water treated}}$$

Operating costs for the treatment and distribution of drinking water per megalitre

Population	Reporting #	Range $	2005 Median $
NORTH			
< 5,000	24	76 to 12,078	931
5,000 – 19,999	9	278 to 931	664
20,000 +	4	410 to 885	418
SOUTH			
Regions & Former Regions Counties	9	291 to 817	372
Single-tiers			
< 10,00	4	409 to 609	508
10,000 – 99,999	14	149 to 1,101	467
100,000 +	4	146 to 513	263
Lower-tiers			
< 5,000	19	394 to 4,686	912
5,000 – 9,999	33	81 to 2,763	916
10,000 – 19,999	34	92 to 1,709	606
20,000 – 39,999	9	291 to 874	600
40,000 – 99,999	3	497 to 737	713
100,000 +	3	620 to 734	648
ALL MUNICIPALITIES	169	76 to 12,078	689

FIR reference: SLC 91 3309 13. Subject to conditions, 169 municipalities reported in 2005.

Conditions

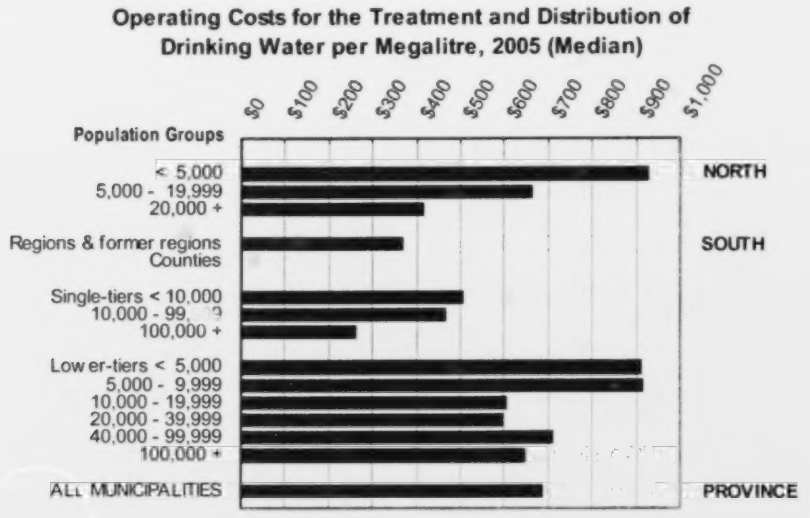
Municipalities were excluded if:

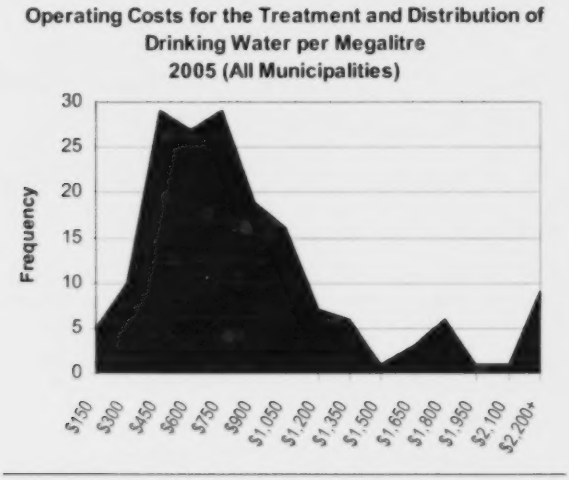
- Total megalitres of treated drinking water in the denominator are greater than 1.25 times the enumerated population in SLC 90 0020 02.
- Five megalitres or less were reported in the denominator.
- Municipalities were excluded if the sum of salaries, wages and employee benefits; materials; contracted services; rents and financial expenditures; and external transfers was less than or equal to zero. This excludes municipalities reporting only the allocation of program support as an expenditure.
- Megalitres treated in the measure for drinking water treatment did not equal megalitres treated in the measure for the Integrated System, when both measures were completed.

NOTES:

- The formula for the numerator (operating costs) was revised in 2005 to include external transfers; therefore comparison is not possible with previous years.

Treatment and Distribution of Drinking Water (Integrated System): Efficiency
Operating costs for the treatment and distribution of drinking water per megalitre.





Objective Efficient treatment and distribution costs of drinking water.

Notes Only single-tiers report this measure or municipalities with complete responsibility for the treatment and distribution of drinking water. In 2001, municipalities reporting this measure did not report individual measures for treatment and distribution. In following years, municipalities reporting the integrated measure could report the individual measures

Factors affecting results

Treatment results are influenced by:

- Whether costs for water treatment are recorded separately from water distribution or are estimated.
- Impact on budget of provincial standards for water quality and sampling.
- Local service standards.
- Utilization (residential vs. industrial).
- Source of raw water (lake vs. wells).
- Quality of raw water.
- Type of treatment.
- Number and capacity of water treatment plants.
- Number of private wells.
- Age and condition of treatment plants.
- Distance of raw water to treatment plants.
- Service area and consumption levels.
- Competitive market conditions
- Number of residences served.
- Type of non-residential usage, i.e. commercial, industrial, institutional, municipal.

Distribution results are influenced by:

- Whether costs for water distribution are recorded separately from water treatment or are estimated.
- Service area.
- Consumption levels.
- Settlement patterns and urban form.
- Number of connections.
- Number and capacity of pumping stations and water storage facilities.
- Age, size and location of water supply systems in the municipality.
- Kilometres of water distribution pipe.
- Age and condition of distribution system.
- Service levels and performance standards.

Boil Water Advisories:

Weighted number of days when a boil water advisory issued by the Medical Officer of Health, applicable to a municipal water supply, was in effect.

$$\frac{\text{Summation of: (Number of boil water days times the number of connections affected)}}{\text{Total connections in the service area}}$$

Weighted number of days when a boil water advisory issued by the Medical Officer of Health, applicable to a municipal water supply, was in effect.

Population	Reporting #	Range #	2005 Median #	2004 Median #	2003 Median #	2002 Median #	2001 Median #
NORTH							
< 5,000	40	0 to 365	0	0	0	0	0
5,000 – 19,999	10	0 to 5	0	0	0	0	0
20,000 +	4	0 to 0.15	0	0	0	0	0
SOUTH							
Regions & Former Regions	8	0 to 0.02	0	0	0	0	0
Counties				0.02	32		10
Single-tiers							
<10,000	4	0	0	0	0	0	0
10,000 – 99,999	15	0 to 5	0	0	0	0	0
100,000 +	4	0 to 1	0	0	0	0	0
Lower-tiers							
< 5,000	29	0 to 20	0	0	0	0	0
5,000 – 9,999	43	0 to 10	0	0	0	0	0
10,000 – 19,999	45	0 to 4	0	0	0	0	0
20,000 – 39,999	11	0 to 1	0	0	0	0	0
40,000 – 99,999	4	0	0	0	0	0	0
100,000 +	3	0	0	0	0	0	0
ALL MUNICIPALITIES	220	0 to 365	0	0	0	0	0
# Municipalities Reporting			220	219	222	206	187

FIR reference: SLC 92 3355 07. The number of municipalities reporting reflects the condition listed below. In 2004, 2003 and 2001, a single county reported the measure; therefore, the median for the group equals the result for that county.

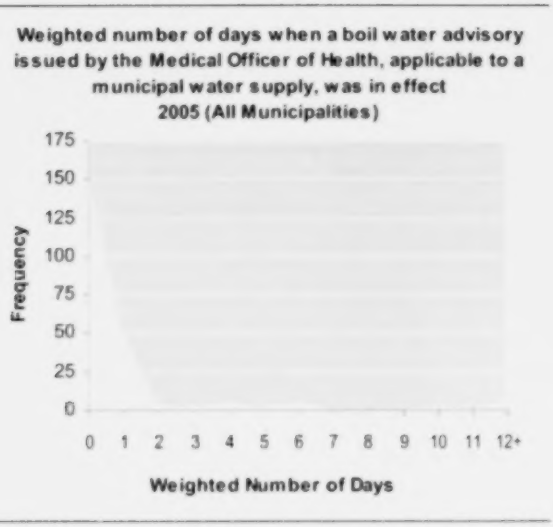
Condition:

- Municipalities were excluded if the weighted number of days in SLC 92 3355 07 was more than 365.

NOTES:

- The median is not graphed because the median for all groups in 2005 is zero.

Boil Water Advisories:
Weighted number of days when a boil water advisory issued by the Medical Officer of Health, applicable to a municipal water supply, was in effect.


Weighted number of days when a boil water advisory issued by the Medical Officer of Health, applicable to a municipal water supply, was in effect
2005 (All Municipalities)
Frequency
175
150
125
100
75
50
25
0
0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12+
Weighted Number of Days

Objective

Water is safe and meets local needs.

Notes

This measure represents the weighted number of days a boil water advisory is in effect for a municipal water supply. The number of boil water days is weighted by the number of connections affected. For example, if a boil water is in effect for 20 days and 50% of the households are affected, then the weighted number of days is 10 days.

In the frequency distribution, the first interval is 0. The second interval is 30 and includes from 1 to 30 weighted boil water days. Although intervals generally represent a range of values, zero was selected as an interval because most municipalities had zero weighted boil water days. It is important to distinguish this group from those municipalities who had more than one weighted boil water day.

Factors affecting results

Results are influenced by:

- Source and quality of drinking water (lake vs. well).
- The number of individual sources supplying the drinking water system.
- Provincial standards for water quality and sampling.
- Local standards.
- Type of water treatment.
- Capacity to clean, treat and deliver safe drinking water.

- Testing and quality control of raw water and treated water at the water supply plants and in the distribution system.
- Extent of municipality's cleaning and flushing program for the water supply system.
- State of repair of water mains.
- Purchase of drinking water from another municipality.

If a municipality purchases treated water from another municipality, the municipality making the purchase is subject to any boil water advisories imposed on the municipality providing the treated water.

Breaks in Water Mains:

Number of breaks in water mains per 100 kilometres of water distribution pipe in a year.

$$\frac{\text{Number of breaks in water mains in a year}}{\text{Total kilometres of water distribution pipe / 100}}$$

Number of breaks in water mains per 100 kilometres of water distribution pipe in a year.

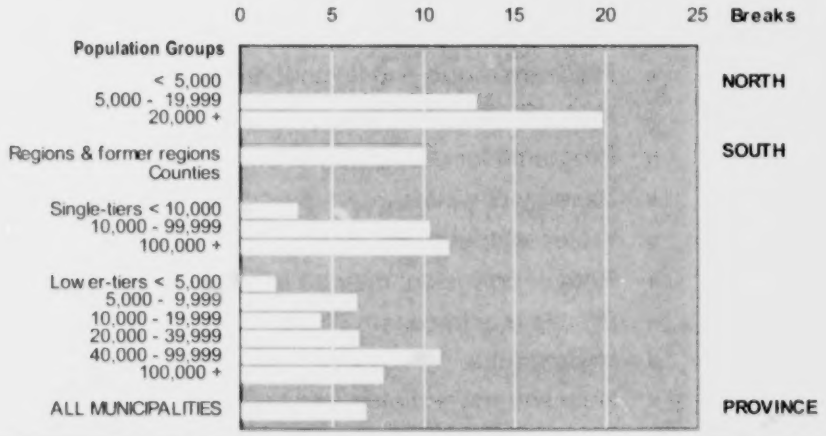
Population	Reporting #	Range #	2005 Median #	2004 Median #	2003 Median #	2002 Median #	2001 Median #
NORTH							
< 5,000	34	0.0 to 100	0	0	0	7	0
5,000 – 19,999	10	0.0 to 33	13	19	10	8	0.2
20,000 +	3	13.1 to 22	20	0.2	32	19	17
SOUTH							
Regions & Former Regions Counties	9	1.0 to 17	10	8	11	10	4
Single-tiers							
<10,000	3	0.0 to 24	3	0	19	7	0.1
10,000 – 99,999	16	0.04 to 27	10	10	12	10	7
100,000 +	4	9.3 to 26	11	11	11	16	12
Lower-tiers							
< 5,000	23	0.0 to 46	2	0	2	1	0.1
5,000 – 9,999	36	0.0 to 55	6	6	12	8	1
10,000 – 19,999	39	0.0 to 24	4	5	8	6	3
20,000 – 39,999	11	0.0 to 19	6	7	6	7	8
40,000 – 99,999	5	6.1 to 33	11	18	21	15	16
100,000 +	6	3.4 to 34	8	11	12	11	9
ALL MUNICIPALITIES	199	0.0 to 100	7	7	9	8	2
# Municipalities Reporting			199	200	216	238	222

FIR reference: SLC 92 3356 07. The number of municipalities reporting reflects the condition listed below.

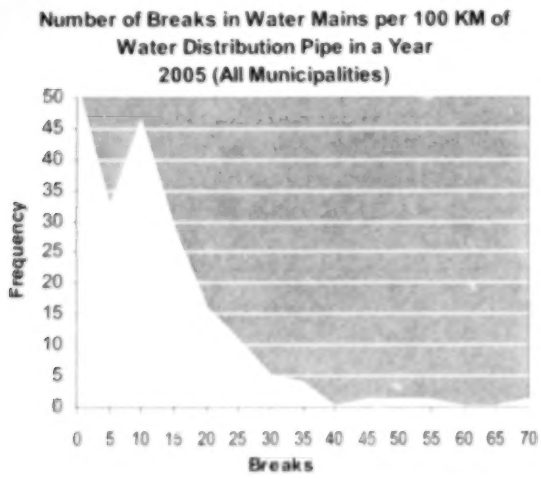
Condition:

- Kilometres of water distribution pipe divided by 100 in SLC 92 3356 06 must be less than or equal to kilometres of water distribution pipe, including hydrants and connections, in SLC 91 3308 11 / 100.

Number of Breaks in Water Mains per 100 KM of Water Distribution Pipe, 2005 (Median)



Breaks in Water Mains:
Number of breaks in water mains per 100 kilometres of water main pipe in a year.



Objective

Improve system reliability.

Notes

In the frequency distribution, the first interval is 0. The second interval is 5 and includes 1 to 5 breaks. Although intervals generally represent a range of values, zero was selected as an interval because many municipalities reported zero breaks.

Factors affecting results

Results are influenced by:

- Age of water main pipes and fittings.
- Pipe material, e.g. ductile iron, cast iron, concrete, PVC.
- Whether or not cathodic protection is in place.
- Whether or not cement lining is used for water mains.
- Depth of water main pipe.
- Soil conditions.
- Pressure range and fluctuation.
- Hydro faults.
- Programs for maintenance and rehabilitation of water mains.
- Severity of winter weather and frost penetration.
- Water temperature.
- Rate of corrosion; may be accelerated by co-located utilities.
- Breaks due to construction.
- Hydro faults.
- New and revised standards and legislation.

Garbage Collection: Efficiency

Operating costs for garbage collection per tonne.

$$\frac{\text{Operating costs for garbage collection}}{\text{Total tonnes received from all property classes}}$$

Operating costs for garbage collection per tonne

Population	Reporting #	Range $	2005 Median $
NORTH			
< 5,000	5	32 to 119	91
5,000 – 19,999	4	43 to 472	50
20,000 +	3	18 to 133	58
SOUTH			
Regions & Former Regions	9	42 to 119	77
Counties			
Single-tiers			
< 10,000	2	26 to 89	26
10,000 – 99,999	13	29 to 503	68
100,000 +	3	59 to 81	77
Lower-tiers			
< 5,000	5	27 to 219	84
5,000 – 9,999	7	21 to 357	76
10,000 – 19,999	10	2 to 196	75
20,000 – 39,999	3	60 to 76	67
40,000 – 99,999	4	34 to 58	42
100,000 +	3	60 to 80	80
ALL MUNICIPALITIES	71	2 to 503	76

FIR reference: SLC 91 3403 13. Subject to conditions, 71 municipalities reported the measure in 2005. The type of unit used in the denominator was not reported by 19 municipalities in 2005.

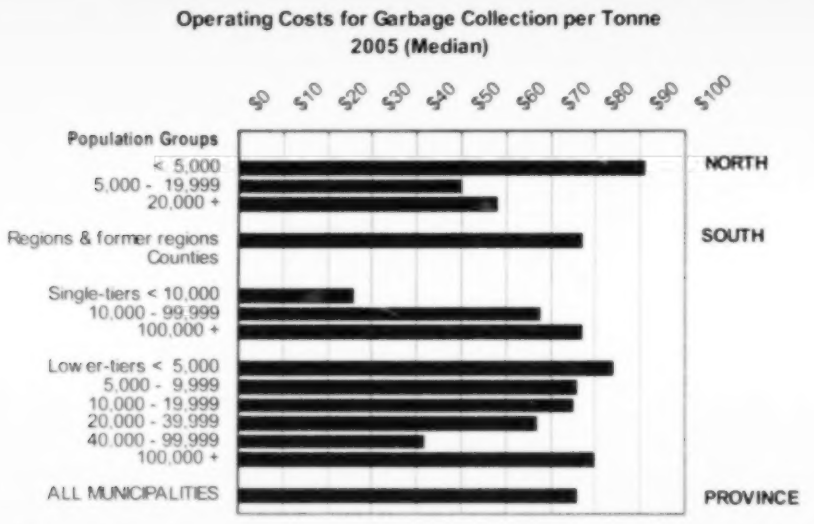
Conditions:

- Units selected in the denominator in SLC 91 3403 14 are "per tonne".
- Municipalities were excluded if the sum of salaries, wages and employee benefits; materials; contracted services; rents and financial expenditures; and external transfers was less than or equal to zero. This excludes municipalities reporting only the allocation of program support as an expenditure.

NOTES:

- The formula for the numerator (operating costs) was revised in 2005 to include external transfers; therefore comparison is not possible with previous years.

Garbage Collection:
Operating costs for garbage collection per tonne.



Garbage Collection: Efficiency

Operating costs for garbage collection per household.

$$\frac{\text{Operating costs for garbage collection}}{\text{Total households}}$$

Operating costs for garbage collection per household

Population	Reporting #	Range $	2005 Median $
NORTH			
< 5,000	43	1 to 204	72
5,000 – 19,999	6	1 to 155	51
20,000 +	1	40	40
SOUTH			
Regions & Former Regions	1	59	59
Counties	3	2 to 42	22
Single-tiers			
< 10,000	2	34 to 65	34
10,000 – 99,999	1	31	31
100,000 +			
Lower-tiers			
< 5,000	22	9 to 103	41
5,000 – 9,999	33	11 to 133	42
10,000 – 19,999	23	8 to 134	50
20,000 – 39,999	3	16 to 80	61
40,000 – 99,999	1	143	143
100,000 +	1	44	44
ALL MUNICIPALITIES	140	1 to 204	52

FIR reference: SLC 91 3403 13. Subject to conditions, 140 municipalities reported in 2005.

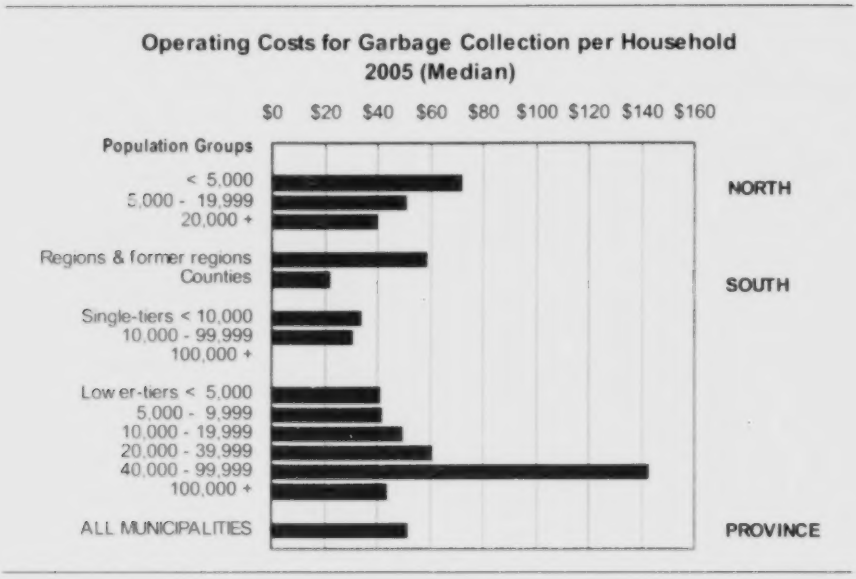
Conditions:

- Households are selected as units.
- The number of households in the denominator in SLC 91 3503 11 is greater than or equal to the number of households in SLC 90 0010 02. Note: all households in the municipality are reported plus any households served in neighbouring municipalities.
- Expenditures for materials and contracted services are not negative values. (SLC 91 3403 05 ≥ 0 and SLC 91 3403 06 ≥ 0). Note that only interdepartmental transfers may be negative values and are to be reported in the column for interfunctional adjustments in Schedule 40 of the Financial Information Return.
- Municipalities were excluded if the sum of salaries, wages and employee benefits; materials; contracted services; rents and financial expenditures; and external transfers was less than or equal to zero. This excludes municipalities reporting only the allocation of program support as an expenditure.

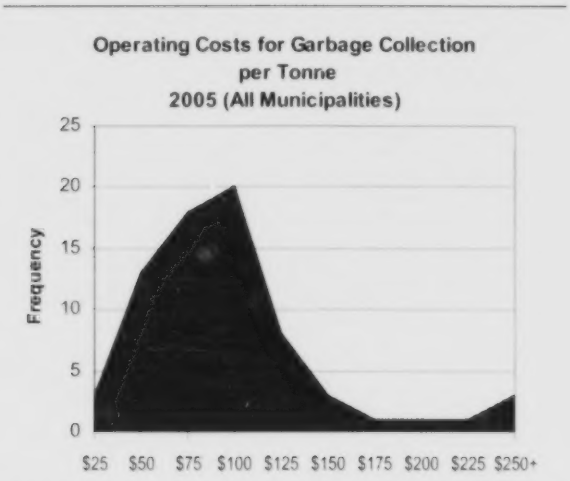
NOTES:

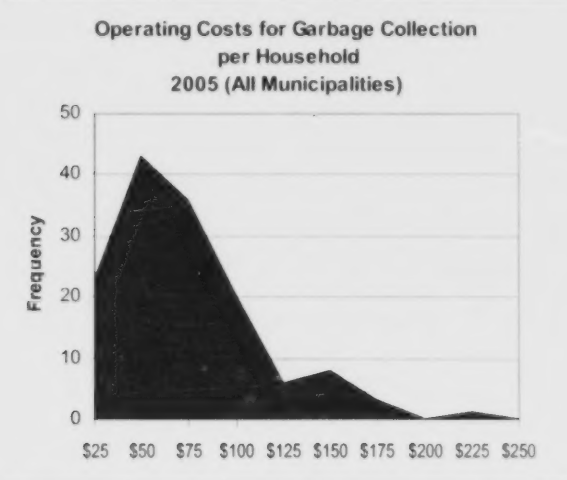
- The formula for the numerator (operating costs) was revised in 2005 to include external transfers; therefore comparison is not possible with previous years.

Solid Waste:
Operating costs for garbage collection per household.



Solid Waste:
Operating costs for garbage collection per tonne or per household.





Objective

Efficient garbage collection services.

Notes

If a municipality uses households for the solid waste measures, total households are reported, not the number of households served. If a municipality provides collection to relatively few households, the efficiency measure may appear low because operating costs are divided by all households.

If tonnes are used as the denominator, the result will be affected by whether tonnes are estimated or weighed. Note that a "tonne" is a metric tonne and equals 2,204.6 pounds or 1,000 kilograms. Tonnes used in the denominator of the efficiency measures represent tonnes from all property classes.

For 2001, municipalities with integrated solid waste management systems reported only the integrated efficiency measure: average operating costs for solid waste management per tonne or per household. In the following years, municipalities reporting the integrated measure could also report the individual measures for garbage collection, garbage disposal and solid waste diversion.

Factors affecting results

Results are influenced by:

- Rural/urban mix.
- Level of garbage collection service, including percentage of residents receiving service, industrial/commercial/institutional clients, frequency of pick-up.
- Mix of residential, industrial, commercial and institutional waste.
- Urban form: distance between pick-up points and amount collected at each point.
- Haulage distance to landfill sites and transfer stations.
- Special collection services, e.g. on-call collection of bulky and white goods offered.
- Bag or container limits. Ban of leaf/yard waste and recyclables from waste collection.
- Presence of competitive market forces.
- Reliance on private contractors.
- Overall diversion rates.

If tonnes are used, the following factors also apply:

- Whether scales are available at landfill sites and solid waste transfer stations.
- Whether tonnes are weighed or estimated.
- Whether Generally Accepted Principles (GAP) endorsed by Corporations Supporting Recycling (CSR) are used in measuring waste stream.

Garbage Disposal: Efficiency

Operating costs for garbage disposal per tonne.

$$\frac{\text{Operating costs for garbage disposal}}{\text{Total tonnes disposed of from all property classes}}$$

Operating costs for garbage disposal per tonne

Population	Reporting #	Range $	2005 Median $
NORTH			
< 5,000	7	39 to 102	56
5,000 – 19,999	4	13 to 142	30
20,000 +	3	17 to 115	23
SOUTH			
Regions & Former Regions	10	18 to 120	43
Counties	2	55 to 58	55
Single-tiers			
< 10,000	2	64 to 87	64
10,000 – 99,999	13	21 to 233	60
100,000 +	3	4 to 82	62
Lower-tiers			
< 5,000	2	52 to 55	52
5,000 – 9,999	8	24 to 257	61
10,000 – 19,999	7	2 to 161	55
20,000 – 39,999	2	66 to 88	66
40,000 – 99,999			
100,000 +			
ALL MUNICIPALITIES	63	2 to 257	56

FIR reference: SLC 91 3503 13. Subject to conditions, 63 municipalities reported the measure in 2005.

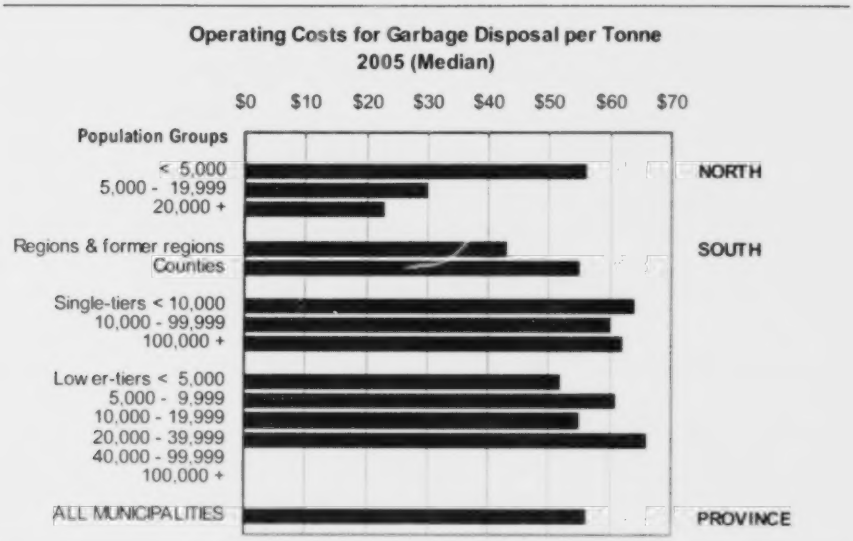
Conditions:

- "per tonne" was selected for the type of unit in the denominator in SLC 91 3503 14.
- Municipalities were excluded if the sum of salaries, wages and employee benefits; materials; contracted services; rents and financial expenditures; and external transfers was less than or equal to zero. This excludes municipalities reporting only the allocation of program support as an expenditure.

NOTES:

- The formula for the numerator (operating costs) was revised in 2005 to include external transfers; therefore comparison is not possible with previous years.

Garbage Disposal: Efficiency
Operating costs for garbage disposal per tonne.



Garbage Disposal:
Operating costs for garbage disposal per household.

$$\frac{\text{Operating costs for garbage disposal}}{\text{Total households}}$$

Operating costs for garbage disposal per household

Population	Reporting #	Range $	2005 Median $
NORTH			
< 5,000	88	1 to 713	70
5,000 – 19,999	6	37 to 129	64
20,000 +	1	49	49
SOUTH			
Regions & Former Regions	1	103	103
Counties	4	1 to 137	35
Single-tiers			
< 10,000	2	4 to 104	4
10,000 – 99,999	1	69	69
100,000 +			
Lower-tiers			
< 5,000	47	20 to 289	75
5,000 – 9,999	36	1 to 185	48
10,000 – 19,999	18	0.82 to 91	37
20,000 – 39,999	4	3 to 119	42
40,000 – 99,999			
100,000 +			
ALL MUNICIPALITIES	208	0.82 to 713	78

FIR reference: SLC 91 3503 13. Subject to conditions, 208 reported in 2005.

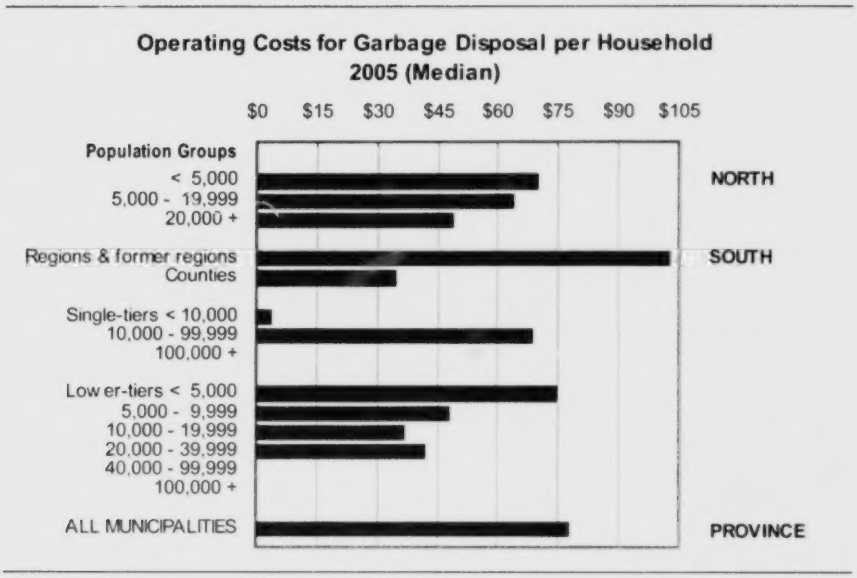
Condition:

- Households are selected as units.
- The number of households in the denominator in SLC 91 3503 11 is greater than or equal to the number of households in SLC 90 0010 02. Note: all households in the municipality are reported plus any households served in neighbouring municipalities.
- Expenditures for materials and contracted services are not negative values. (SLC 91 3403 05 ≥ 0 and SLC 91 3403 06 ≥ 0). Note that only interdepartmental transfers may be negative values and are to be reported in the column for interfunctional adjustments in Schedule 40 of the Financial Information Return.
- Municipalities were excluded if the sum of salaries, wages and employee benefits; materials; contracted services; rents and financial expenditures; and external transfers was less than or equal to zero. This excludes municipalities reporting only the allocation of program support as an expenditure.

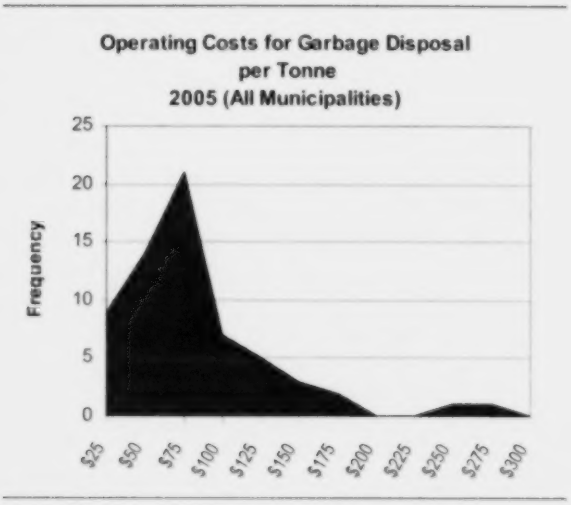
NOTES:

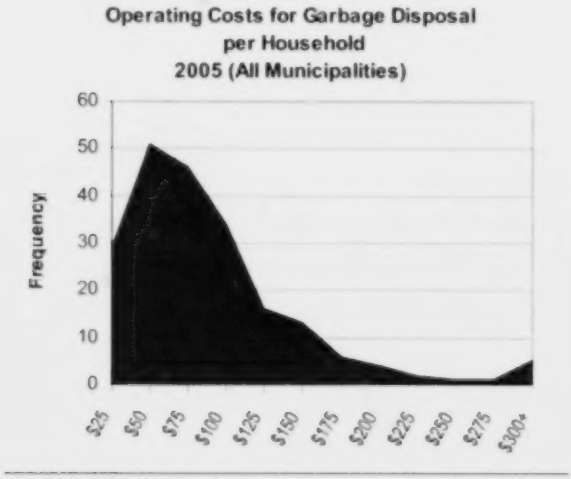
- The formula for the numerator (operating costs) was revised in 2005 to include external transfers; therefore comparison is not possible with previous years.

Solid Waste: Efficiency
Operating costs for garbage disposal per household.



Solid Waste: Efficiency
Operating costs for garbage disposal per tonne or per household.





Objective Efficient garbage disposal services.

Notes If tonnes are used as the denominator, the result will be affected by whether tonnes are estimated or weighed. Note that a "tonne" is a metric tonne and equals 2,204.6 pounds or 1,000 kilograms. Tonnes used in the denominator of the efficiency measures represent tonnes from all property classes.

For 2001, municipalities with integrated solid waste management systems reported only the integrated efficiency measure: average operating costs for solid waste management per tonne or per household. In the following years, municipalities reporting the integrated measure could also report the individual measures for garbage collection, garbage disposal and solid waste diversion.

The measure will be negative if "Other revenue" in the formula for operating costs is greater than the sum of expenditures. The measure may also be negative if interfunctional adjustments (interdepartmental transfers) or the allocation of program support (indirect costs) exceeds the sum of other expenditures.

Factors affecting results

Results are influenced by:

- Rural/urban mix.
- Mix of residential, industrial, commercial and institutional waste.
- Disposal method: landfill, incineration, composting, export, etc.
- Number of landfill sites.
- Landfill hours of operation.
- Retroactive recognition of landfill closure and post-closure costs.
- Cost of perpetual care of landfill sites.
- Recycling programs and overall diversion rate.
- Presence of competitive market forces.
- Reliance on private contractors.

If tonnes are used, the following factors also apply:

- Whether scales are available at landfill sites and solid waste transfer stations.
- Whether tonnes are weighed or estimated.
- Whether Generally Accepted Principles (GAP) endorsed by Corporations Supporting Recycling (CSR) are used in measuring waste stream.

Solid Waste Diversion: Efficiency

Operating costs for solid waste diversion (recycling) per tonne.

$$\frac{\text{Operating costs for solid waste diversion}}{\text{Total tonnes of solid waste diverted from all property classes}}$$

Operating costs for solid waste diversion (recycling) per tonne

Population	Reporting #	Range $	2005 Median $
NORTH			
< 5,000	4	26 to 160	115
5,000 – 19,999	4	10 to 319	113
20,000 +	3	11 to 139	112
SOUTH			
Regions & Former Regions	9	51 to 226	137
Counties	1	216	216
Single-tiers			
< 10,000	2	57 to 82	57
10,000 – 99,999	12	70 to 223	110
100,000 +	3	43 to 195	165
Lower-tiers			
< 5,000	5	52 to 396	281
5,000 – 9,999	8	19 to 490	173
10,000 – 19,999	9	60 to 578	193
20,000 – 39,999	1	114	114
40,000 – 99,999	3	26 to 110	82
100,000 +	2	120 to 219	120
ALL MUNICIPALITIES	66	10 to 578	137

FIR reference: SLC 91 3604 13.

Subject to conditions, 66 municipalities reported in 2005.

Condition:

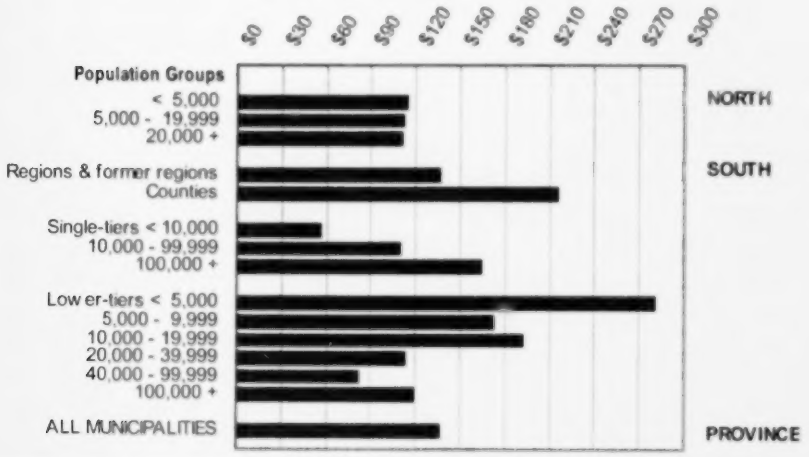
- Units in SLC 91 3604 14 are "per tonne".
- Municipalities were excluded if the sum of salaries, wages and employee benefits; materials; contracted services; rents and financial expenditures; and external transfers was less than or equal to zero. This excludes municipalities reporting only the allocation of program support as an expenditure.
- The number of total tonnes diverted from all property classes in the denominator in this measure must not be less than total tonnes of residential solid waste diverted reported as the numerator of the effectiveness measure for residential solid waste diversion in SLC 92 3655 05, if that measure is completed.

NOTES:

- The formula for the numerator (operating costs) was revised in 2005 to include external transfers; therefore comparison is not possible with previous years.

Solid Waste Diversion:
Operating costs for solid waste diversion (recycling) per tonne.

Operating Costs for Solid Waste Diversion (Recycling) per Tonne, 2005 (Median)



Solid Waste Diversity: Efficiency

Operating costs for solid waste diversion (recycling) per household.

$$\frac{\text{Operating costs for solid waste diversion}}{\text{Total households}}$$

Operating costs for solid waste diversion (recycling) per household

Population	Reporting #	Range $	2005 Median $
NORTH			
< 5,000	54	0.23 to 89	18
5,000 – 19,999	5	18 to 46	26
20,000 +	1	20	20
SOUTH			
Regions & Former Regions	1	64	64
Counties	4	15 to 52	44
Single-tiers			
< 10,000	2	28 to 67	28
10,000 – 99,999	1	31	31
100,000 +			
Lower-tiers			
< 5,000	46	2 to 83	24
5,000 – 9,999	33	0.14 to 88	33
10,000 – 19,999	20	0.04 to 95	25
20,000 – 39,999	3	4 to 64	49
40,000 – 99,999	1	45	45
100,000 +			
ALL MUNICIPALITIES	171	0.04 to 95	25

FIR reference: SLC 91 3604 13.

Subject to conditions, 171 municipalities reported in 2005.

Conditions:

- Households are selected as units.
- The number of households in the denominator in SLC 91 3503 11 is greater than or equal to the number of households in SLC 90 0010 02. Note: all households in the municipality are reported plus any households served in neighbouring municipalities.
- Expenditures for materials and contracted services are not negative values. (SLC 91 3403 05 ≥ 0 and SLC 91 3403 06 ≥ 0). Note that only interdepartmental transfers may be negative values and are to be reported in the column for interfunctional adjustments in Schedule 40 of the Financial Information Return.
- Municipalities were excluded if the sum of salaries, wages and employee benefits; materials; contracted services; rents and financial expenditures; and external transfers was less than or equal to zero. This excludes municipalities reporting only the allocation of program support as an expenditure.

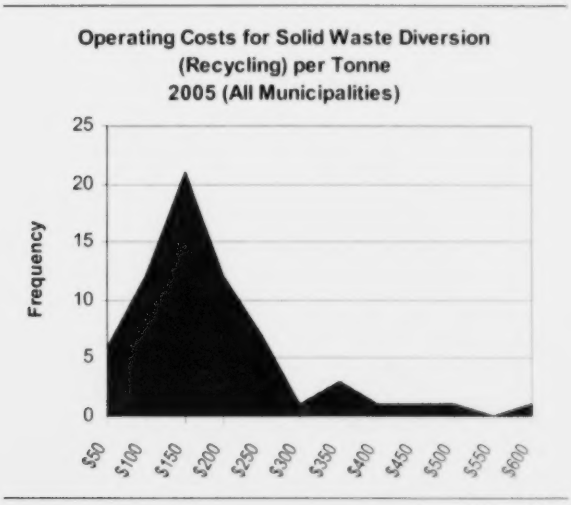
NOTES:

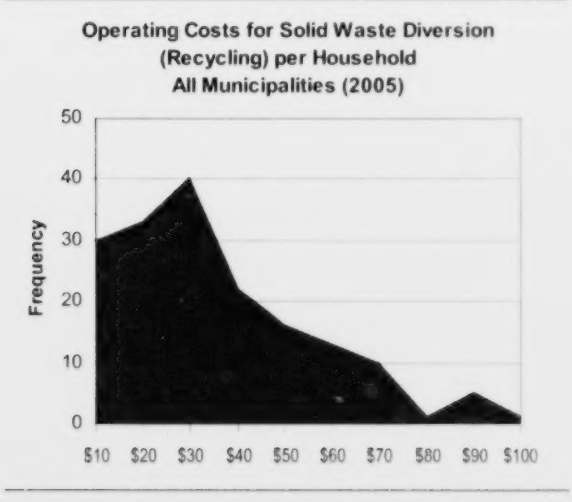
- The formula for the numerator (operating costs) was revised in 2005 to include external transfers; therefore comparison is not possible with previous years.

Solid Waste Diversion: Efficiency

Operating costs for solid waste diversion (recycling) per household.

Solid Waste: Efficiency
Operating costs for solid waste diversion (recycling) per tonne or per household.





Objective

Efficient solid waste diversion services.

Notes

If tonnes are used as the denominator, the result will be affected by whether tonnes are estimated or weighed. Note that a "tonne" is a metric tonne and equals 2,204.6 pounds or 1,000 kilograms. Tonnes used in the denominator of the efficiency measure represent tonnes from all property classes.

For 2001, municipalities with integrated solid waste management systems reported only the integrated efficiency measure: average operating costs for solid waste management per tonne or per household. In the following years, municipalities reporting the integrated measure could also report the individual measures for garbage collection, garbage disposal and solid waste diversion.

The measure will be negative if "Other revenue" in the formula for operating costs is greater than the sum of expenditures. The measure may also be negative if interfunctional adjustments (interdepartmental transfers) or the allocation of program support (indirect costs) exceeds the sum of other expenditures.

Factors affecting results

Results are influenced by:

- Rural/urban mix.
- Scope of diversion program and materials diverted.
- Mix of residential, industrial, commercial and institutional waste in diversion stream.
- Solid waste diversion rate, including level of public participation and ICI participation.
- Types of materials in diversion programs, e.g. paper, containers, organics, yard waste, scrap metal, tires, electronics, white goods, etc.
- Pick-up services and frequency of pick-up.
- Promotional and education budget.
- Levels of public participation.
- Haulage distance to processing and markets.
- Presence of competitive market forces.
- Reliance on private contractors.
- Prices received for recyclable material.

If tonnes are used, the following factors also apply:

- Whether scales are available at landfill sites and solid waste transfer stations.
- Whether tonnes are weighed or estimated.
- Precipitation which impacts the weight of materials collected.
- Whether Generally Accepted Principles (GAP) endorsed by Corporations Supporting Recycling (CSR) are used in measuring the waste stream.

Solid Waste Management:

Average operating costs for solid waste management (collection, disposal, diversion) per tonne.

$$\frac{\text{Average operating costs for solid waste management}}{\text{Total tonnes of solid waste disposed of and total tonnes diverted from all property classes}}$$

Average operating costs for solid waste management (collection, disposal, diversion) per tonne

			2005
Population	Reporting #	Range $	Median $
NORTH			
< 5,000	2	106 to 172	106
5,000 – 19,999	4	66 to 230	83
20,000 +	3	30 to 174	51
SOUTH			
Regions & Former Regions	10	54 to 196	104
Counties			
Single-tiers			
<10,000	2	86 to 146	86
10,000 – 99,999	13	47 to 212	125
100,000 +	3	41 to 147	115
Lower-tiers			
< 5,000	2	84 to 157	84
5,000 – 9,999	5	53 to 175	107
10,000 – 19,999	7	6 to 250	102
20,000 – 39,999			
40,000 – 99,999			
100,000 +	1	94	94
ALL MUNICIPALITIES	52	6 to 250	107

FIR reference: SLC 91 3605 13. Subject to conditions, 52 municipalities reported the measure in 2005

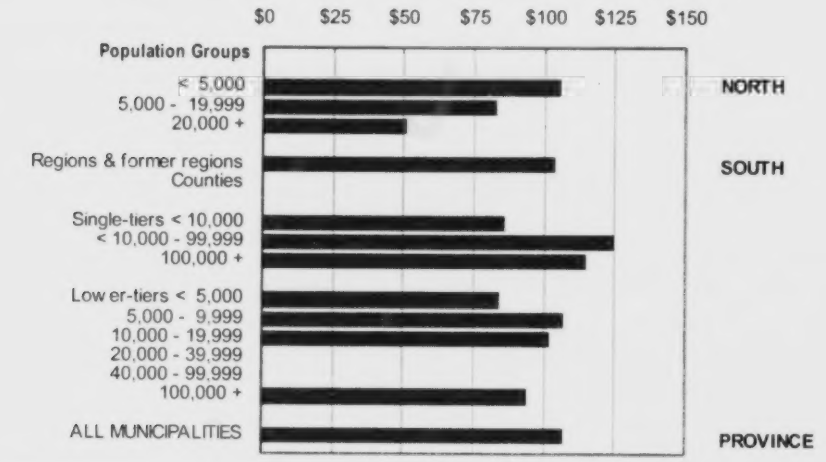
Condition:

- Units selected in the denominator in SLC 91 3605 14 are "per tonne".
- Municipalities were excluded if the sum of salaries, wages and employee benefits; materials; contracted services; rents and financial expenditures; and external transfers was less than or equal to zero. This excludes municipalities reporting only the allocation of program support as an expenditure.
- Total tonnes disposed of and total tonnes diverted in the denominator of this measure are greater than or equal to Total tonnes of residential solid waste disposed of and total tonnes disposed of in the denominator of the effectiveness measure for the diversion of residential solid waste, if that measure is completed. (SLC 91 3605 11 >= SLC 92 3655 06)
- Total tonnes disposed of and total tonnes diverted in the denominator of this measure are equal to Total tonnes of l solid waste disposed of and total tonnes disposed of in the denominator of the effectiveness measure for the diversion of residential solid waste based on combined residential and ICI tonnage, if that measure is completed. (SLC 91 3605 11 = SLC 92 3656 06)

NOTES:

- The formula for the numerator (operating costs) was revised in 2005 to include external transfers; therefore comparison is not possible with previous years.

Solid Waste Management:
Average operating costs for solid waste management (collection, disposal, diversion) per tonne.



Solid Waste Management:

Average operating costs for solid waste management (collection, disposal, diversion) per household.

$$\frac{\text{Average operating costs for solid waste management}}{\text{Total households}}$$

Average operating costs for solid waste management (collection, disposal, diversion) per household

			2005
Population	Reporting #	Range #	Median #
NORTH			
< 5,000	19	20 to 391	158
5,000 – 19,999	5	106 to 203	147
20,000 +	1	110	110
SOUTH			
Regions & Former Regions			
Counties	2	155 to 210	155
Single-tiers			
<10,000	2	96 to 206	96
10,000 – 99,999	1	132	132
100,000 +			
Lower-tiers			
< 5,000	21	55 to 415	127
5,000 – 9,999	25	64 to 262	115
10,000 – 19,999	14	83 to 182	114
20,000 – 39,999	3	135 to 248	156
40,000 – 99,999			
100,000 +			
ALL MUNICIPALITIES	93	20 to 415	133

FIR reference: SLC 91 3605 13. Subject to conditions, 93 municipalities reported the measure in 2005.

Condition:

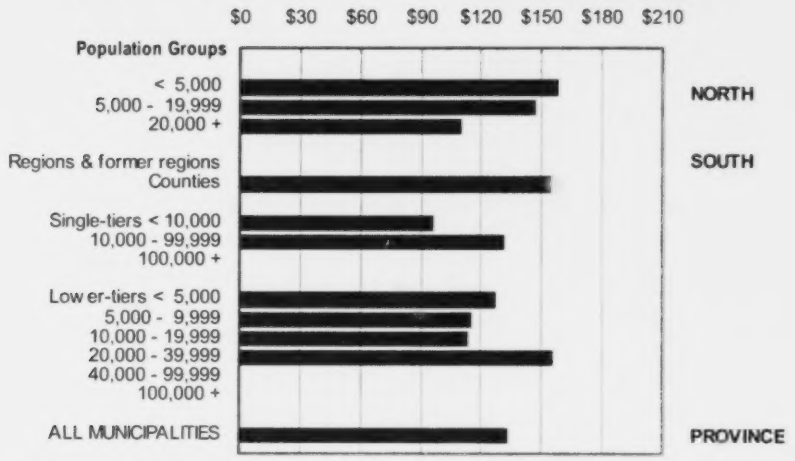
- Households are selected as units.
- The number of households in the denominator in SLC 91 3503 11 is greater than or equal to the number of households in SLC 90 0010 02. Note: all households in the municipality are reported plus any households served in neighbouring municipalities.
- Expenditures for materials and contracted services are not negative values. (SLC 91 3403 05 ≥ 0 and SLC 91 3403 06 ≥ 0). Note that only interdepartmental transfers may be negative values and are to be reported in the column for interfunctional adjustments in Schedule 40 of the Financial Information Return.
- Municipalities were excluded if the sum of salaries, wages and employee benefits; materials; contracted services; rents and financial expenditures; and external transfers was less than or equal to zero. This excludes municipalities reporting only the allocation of program support as an expenditure.

NOTES:

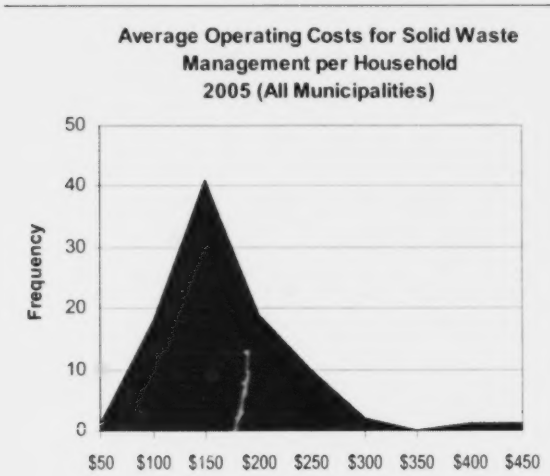
- The formula for the numerator (operating costs) was revised in 2005 to include external transfers; therefore comparison is not possible with previous years.

Solid Waste Management:
Average operating costs for solid waste management (collection, disposal, diversion) per household.

Average Operating Costs for Solid Waste Management (Collection, Disposal, Diversion) per Household, 2005 (Median)



Solid Waste:
Average operating costs for solid waste management per tonne or per household.



Objective

Efficient solid waste management.

Notes

The factors affecting this measure will include all the factors affecting the individual measures.

For 2001, municipalities with integrated solid waste management systems reported only the integrated efficiency measure: average operating costs for solid waste management per tonne or per household. In the following years, municipalities reporting the integrated measure could also report the individual measures for garbage collection, garbage disposal and solid waste diversion.

If tonnes are used as the denominator, the result will be affected by whether tonnes are estimated or weighed. Note that a "tonne" is a metric tonne and equals 2,204.6 pounds or 1,000 kilograms. Tonnes used in the denominator of the efficiency measures represent tonnes from all property classes.

Factors affecting results

Results are influenced by:

- Rural/urban mix.
- Mix of residential, industrial, commercial and institutional waste.
- Urban form: distance between pick-up points and amount collected at each point.
- Presence of competitive market forces.
- Reliance on private contractors.

Collection is influenced by:

- Level of garbage collection service, including percentage of residents receiving service, industrial/commercial/institutional clients and frequency of pick-up.
- Haulage distance to landfill sites and transfer stations.
- Special collection services, e.g. on-call collection of bulky and white goods.
- Bag or container limits. Ban of leaf/yard waste and recyclables from waste collection.
- Overall diversion rates.

Disposal results are influenced by:

- Disposal method: landfill, incineration, composting, export, etc.
- Number of landfill sites.
- Landfill hours of operation.
- Retroactive recognition of landfill closure and post-closure costs.
- Cost of perpetual care of landfill sites.
- Recycling programs and overall diversion rate.

Diversion results are influenced by:

- Scope of diversion program and materials diverted.
- Solid waste diversion rate, including level of public participation and ICI participation.
- Types of materials in diversion programs, e.g. paper, containers, organics, yard waste, scrap metal, tires, electronics, white goods, etc.

- Pick-up services and frequency of pick-up.
- Promotional and education budget.
- Levels of public participation.
- Haulage distance to processing and markets.
- Prices received for recyclable material.

If tonnes are used, the following factors also apply:

- Whether scales are available at landfill sites and solid waste transfer stations.
- Whether tonnes are weighed or estimated.
- Precipitation which impacts the weight of materials collected.
- Whether Generally Accepted Principles (GAP) endorsed by Corporations Supporting Recycling (CSR) are used in measuring waste stream.

Solid Waste Management:

Number of complaints received in a year concerning the collection of garbage and recycled materials per 1,000 households.

$$\frac{\text{Number of complaints received in a year concerning the collection of garbage and recycled materials}}{\text{Total households / 1,000}}$$

Number of complaints received in a year concerning the collection of garbage and recycled materials per 1,000 households

Population	Reporting #	Range #	2005 Median #	2004 Median #	2003 Median #	2002 Median #	2001 Median #
NORTH							
< 5,000	85	0 to 58	0	1	0	0	2
5,000 – 19,999	11	0 to 19	4	3	2	3	3
20,000 +	4	4 to 121	12	12	12	18	14
SOUTH							
Regions & Former Regions	12	0 to 62	23	17	25	27	24
Counties	6	0 to 42	2	5	14	7	11
Single-tiers							
< 10,000	4	2 to 61	3	6	5	5	4
10,000 – 99,999	16	1 to 116	13	15	10	9	10
100,000 +	4	4 to 67	25	10	10	34	33
Lower-tiers							
< 5,000	55	0 to 141	2	3	3	3	2
5,000 – 9,999	49	0 to 116	5	5	5	6	6
10,000 – 19,999	33	0 to 161	5	7	5	8	12
20,000 – 39,999	6	0 to 134	4	10	12	9	7
40,000 – 99,999	4	15 to 132	26	22	32	22	19
100,000 +	4	29 to 76	30	45	45	2	8
ALL MUNICIPALITIES	293	0 to 161	5	5	5	5	6
# Municipalities Reporting			293	284	292	290	286

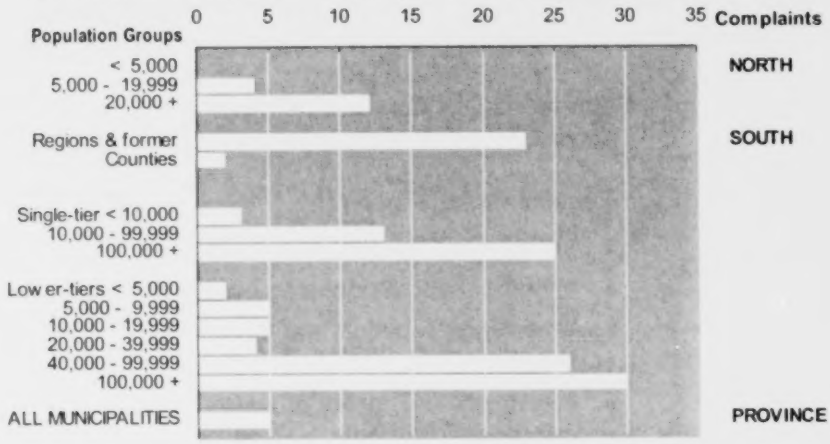
FIR reference: SLC 92 3452 07. Subject to conditions, 293 municipalities reported the measure in 2005.

Condition:

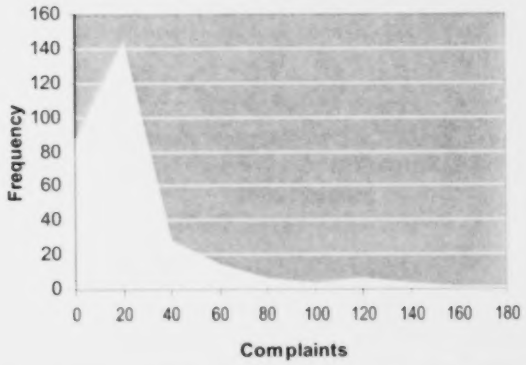
- The number of complaints is not equal to total households/1,000 in the denominator.

Solid Waste Management:
Number of complaints received in a year concerning the collection of garbage and recycled materials per 1,000 households.

Number of Complaints Received in a Year Concerning the Collection of Garbage and Recycled Materials per 1,000 Households, 2005 (Median)



Number of Complaints Received in a Year Concerning the Collection of Garbage and Recycled Materials per 1,000 Households, 2005 (All Municipalities)



Objective

Municipal solid waste services do not have an adverse effect on the environment.

Notes

Municipalities differ in the formality of tracking systems and the definition of complaints.

Complaints should not include public inquiries about service or comments on local government policy. Some municipalities identified types of complaints, including missed waste, non-collected waste, messy dumpsters, snowbank issues. One municipality defined complaints as anything that required investigation and/or resolution by municipal staff.

The measure refers to total households in the municipality divided by 1,000 not just households receiving collection service.

Factors affecting results

Results are influenced by:

- Whether complaints are formally tracked or estimated.
- Whether system includes both phone and written complaints.
- Whether complaints are tracked separately from public inquiries.
- Whether municipality provides collection services or uses depot recycling only.
- Change in contractor or change in collection system.
- Municipal responsibility for solid waste collection and diversion collection in a two-tier system. For completeness, upper-tier and lower-tier results may need to be combined

Solid Waste Management: Effectiveness

Total number of solid waste management sites owned by the municipality with a Ministry of Environment (MOE) Certificate of Approval.

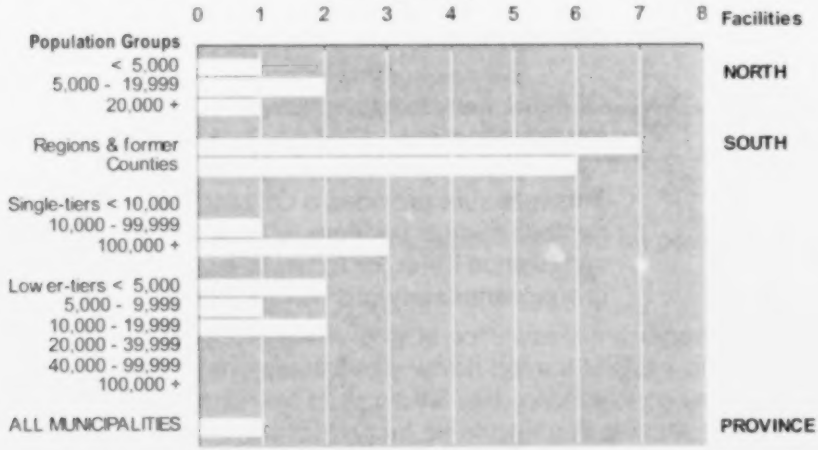
Total number of solid waste management sites owned by the municipality with a Ministry of Environment Certificate of Approval

Population	Reporting #	Range #	2005 Median #	2004 Median #	2003 Median #	2002 Median #	2001 Median #
NORTH							
< 5,000	75	0 to 9	1	1	1	1	1
5,000 – 19,999	11	0 to 4	2	2	1	1	1
20,000 +	3	1 to 2	1	1	1	1	1
SOUTH							
Regions & Former Regions	12	1 to 18	7	7	7	7	7
Counties	5	1 to 41	6	6	6	6	0
Single-tiers							
< 10,000	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
10,000 – 99,999	15	0 to 42	1	1	1	1	1
100,000 +	4	2 to 12	3	3	3	3	4
Lower-tiers							
< 5,000	39	0 to 8	2	2	2	1	1
5,000 – 9,999	43	0 to 5	1	1	2	1	1
10,000 – 19,999	23	0 to 6	2	2	2	2	0
20,000 – 39,999	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
40,000 – 99,999	2	0 to 1	0	1	1	1	0
100,000 +	3	0 to 1	0	0	0	0	0
ALL MUNICIPALITIES	238	0 to 42	1	1	1	1	1
# Municipalities Reporting			238	259	248	263	408

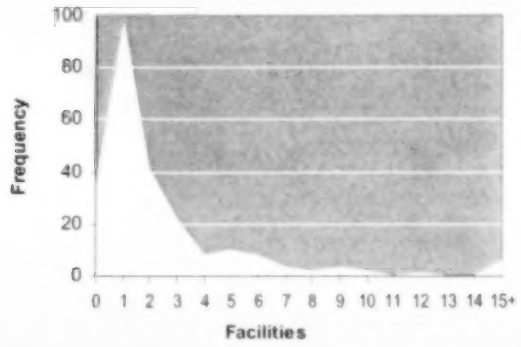
FIR reference: SLC 92 3552 07. No conditions.

NOTES: In 2001, the measure was defined only as the total number of solid waste management sites owned by the municipality.

Total Number of Solid Waste Management Facilities Owned by the Municipality with a Ministry of Environment (MOE) Certificate of Approval 2005 (Median)



Solid Waste Management:
Total number of solid waste management sites owned by the municipality with a Ministry of Environment (MOE) Certificate of Approval.


Total Number of Solid Waste Management Facilities Owned by the Municipality with a Ministry of Environment (MOE) Certificate of Approval 2005 (All Municipalities)
Frequency
100
80
60
40
20
0
0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15+
Facilities

Objective

Municipal solid waste services do not have an adverse effect on environment.

Notes

This measure applies only to solid waste management facilities owned by the municipality. The measure includes open or closed landfill sites.

In 2001, the measure was defined as the total number of solid waste management sites owned by the municipality. In 2002, the measure was redefined as the total number of solid waste management facilities owned by the municipality with a Ministry of Environment (MOE) Certificate of Approval. Fewer facilities have an MOE Certificate of Approval with the result that fewer municipalities reported the measure from 2002 onwards.

Of those municipalities reporting this measure, 41 reported no municipally owned solid waste management sites in 2005.

This measure provides a context to the number of sites and number of days per year when a Ministry of Environment compliance order for remediation concerning an air or groundwater standard was in effect.

Solid Waste Diversion:

Number of days per year when a Ministry of Environment compliance order for remediation concerning an air or groundwater standard was in effect for a solid waste management facility, by facility.

Number of days per year when a Ministry of Environment compliance order for remediation concerning an air or groundwater standard was in effect for a solid waste management facility, by facility.

	2005						
Population	Reporting	Range	1 to 30 Days	31 to 100 Days	101 to 199 Days	201 to 365 Days	Total 1 to 365 Days
	#	# of Days	# of Mun	# of Mun	# of Mun	# of Mun	# of Mun
NORTH							
< 5,000	57	0 to 365		1		2	3
5,000 – 19,999	5	0					
20,000 +	2	0					
SOUTH							
Regions & Former Regions	8	0 to 365				2	2
Counties	2	0					
Single-tiers							
< 10,000							
10,000 – 99,999	12	0					
100,000 +	1	0					
Lower-tiers							
< 5,000	23	0 to 238				1	1
5,000 – 9,999	22	0					
10,000 – 19,999	16	0 to 2	1				1
20,000 – 39,999							
40,000 – 99,999							
100,000 +							
ALL MUNICIPALITIES, 2005	148	0 to 365	1	1	0	5	7
ALL MUNICIPALITIES, 2004	145	0 to 365	5	3	0	3	11
ALL MUNICIPALITIES, 2003	145	0 to 365	6	4	0	4	14
ALL MUNICIPALITIES, 2002	133	0 to 365	3	3	3	3	12
ALL MUNICIPALITIES, 2001	121	0 to 365	2	3	1	4	10

FIR reference: SLC 92 3553 07 to SLC 92 3560 07. Subject to conditions, 148 municipalities reported the measure in 2005. Reporting is optional for municipalities with no compliance orders for remediation.

Condition:

- Municipality reported a value of 0 or higher on lines 3553 through 3560.
- Each municipality is counted once. If a municipality has more than one site with compliance orders, the site with the highest number of days is counted.

Objective

Municipal solid waste services do not have an adverse effect on the environment.

Notes

This measure applies only to solid waste management facilities owned by the municipality which have a Ministry of Environment (MOE) Certificate of Approval and a compliance order for remediation concerning an air or groundwater standard.

Solid Waste Diversity:
Percentage of residential solid waste diverted.

$$\frac{\text{Total tonnes of residential solid waste diverted}}{\text{Total tonnes of residential solid waste disposed of and total tonnes diverted}} \times 100$$

Percentage of residential solid waste diverted

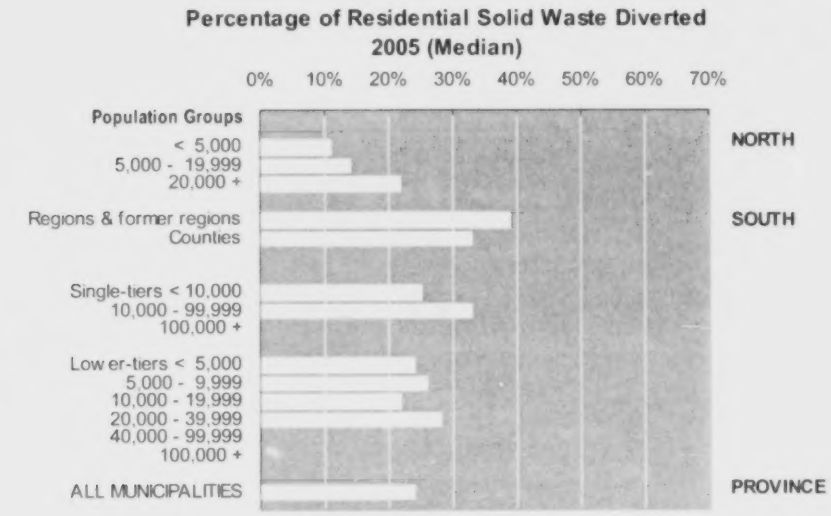
Population	Reporting #	Range #	2005 Median #	2004 Median #	2003 Median #	2002 Median #	2001 Median #
NORTH							
< 5,000	23	0% to 43%	**11%**	10%	7%	5%	4%
5,000 – 19,999	5	3% to 31%	**14%**	16%	11%	6%	5%
20,000 +	1	22%	**22%**	19%	22%	29%	29%
SOUTH							
Regions & Former Regions	4	28% to 46%	**39%**	32%	36%	29%	28%
Counties	4	30% to 50%	**33%**	32%	34%	31%	18%
Single-tiers							
<10,000	2	25% to 64%	**25%**	66%			
10,000 – 99,999	6	15% to 53%	**33%**	34%	35%	45%	34%
100,000 +				28%	43%	35%	35%
Lower-tiers							
< 5,000	18	0% to 64%	**24%**	23%	26%	29%	17%
5,000 – 9,999	17	12% to 58%	**26%**	22%	26%	22%	28%
10,000 – 19,999	13	10% to 56%	**22%**	19%	21%	20%	18%
20,000 – 39,999	2	28% to 37%	**28%**	27%		25%	
40,000 – 99,999					36%	7%	7%
100,000 +				27%			35%
ALL MUNICIPALITIES	95	0% to 64%	**24%**	23%	21%	22%	27%
# Municipalities Reporting			95	111	106	99	99

FIR reference: SLC 92 3655 07. The number of municipalities reporting reflects the conditions listed below. The conditions compare tonnes reported in the numerator and denominator with tonnes reported in the denominator of efficiency measures.

Conditions:

- Percentage of residential solid waste diverted is less than 100%.
- Total tonnes of residential solid waste diverted in the denominator of this measure must be less that total tonnes diverted from all property classes in the denominator of the efficiency measure for diversion (if that measure is completed). (SLC 92 3655 05 < SLC 91 3605 11 when units are tonnes.)
- Total tonnes of residential solid waste disposed of and total tonnes diverted in the denominator of this measure must be less that total tonnes disposed of and diverted from all property classes in the denominator of the efficiency measure for integrated solid waste management (if that measure is completed). (SLC 92 3655 06 < SLC 91 3605 11 when units are tonnes.)

Solid Waste Diversion:
Percentage of residential solid waste diverted.



Solid Waste Diversion:

Percentage of residential solid waste diverted (based on combined residential & ICI tonnage).

$$\frac{\text{Total tonnes of solid waste diverted from all property classes}}{\text{Total tonnes of solid waste disposed of and total tonnes diverted from all property classes}} \times 100$$

Percentage of residential solid waste diverted (based on combined residential and ICI tonnage)

Population	Reporting #	Range #	2005 Median #	2004 Median #	2003 Median #	2002 Median #	2001 Median #
NORTH							
< 5,000	5	0% to 48%	**24%**	6%	0%		11%
5,000 – 19,999	1	11%	**11%**		7%	8%	7%
20,000 +				13%	5%	11%	29%
SOUTH							
Regions & Former Regions	1	31%	**31%**	26%	22%	14%	13%
Counties							
Single-tiers							
<10,000							
10,000 – 99,999	4	18% to 54%	**44%**	51%	36%	50%	49%
100,000 +							
Lower-tiers							
< 5,000	4	9% to 25%	**15%**	15%	9%	9%	26%
5,000 – 9,999	4	11% to 27%	**20%**	17%	20%	19%	11%
10,000 – 19,999	1	29%	**29%**	26%	29%	27%	28%
20,000 – 39,999				30%			28%
40,000 – 99,999	1	32%	**32%**	38%		40%	33%
100,000 +							
ALL MUNICIPALITIES	21	0% to 54%	**24%**	26%	20%	19%	24%
# Municipalities Reporting			21	15	11	14	22

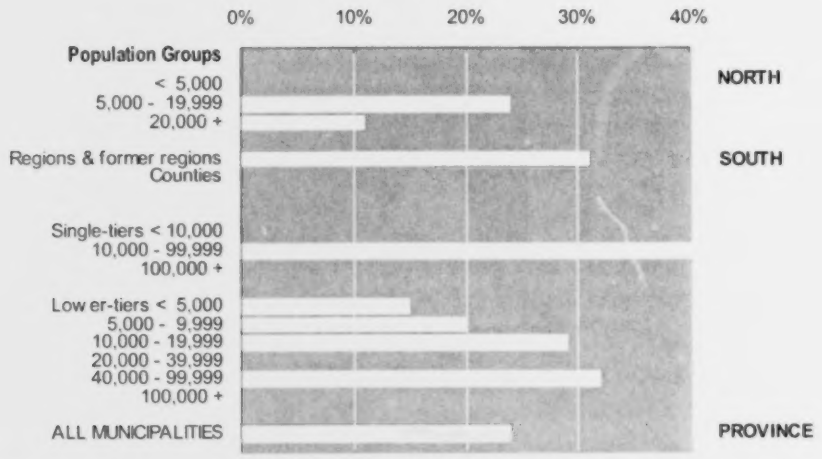
FIR reference: SLC 92 3656 07. The number of municipalities reporting reflects the conditions listed below. The conditions compare tonnes reported in the numerator and denominator with tonnes reported in the denominator of efficiency measures. The numerator and denominator are also compared to values entered in the effectiveness measure for residential solid waste diversion, when that measure is reported.

Conditions:

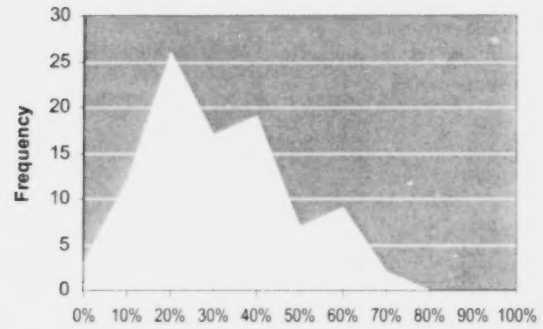
- Percentage of solid waste diverted is less than 100%.
- If both effectiveness measures for diversion were reported, total tonnes of solid waste diverted from all property classes in the numerator in 92 3656 05 must be greater than total tonnes of residential solid waste diverted in the numerator of the measure based on combined residential and ICI tonnage. (SLC 92 3656 05 > SLC 92 3655 05)
- If both effectiveness measures for diversion were reported, total tonnes of solid waste diverted and disposed of from all property classes in the denominator in 92 3656 06 must be greater than total tonnes of residential solid waste diverted and disposed of in the denominator of the measure based on combined residential and ICI tonnage. (SLC 92 3656 06 > SLC 92 3655 06)
- If the municipality reported the efficiency measure for solid waste diversion and selected tonnes as units, then total tonnes of solid waste diverted from all property classes in the denominator of the efficiency measure in SLC 91 3604 11 must equal tonnes diverted from all property classes in the numerator of this measure in SLC 92 3656 05. (SLC 92 3656 06 = SLC 91 3605 11 when units are tonnes.)
- If the municipality reported the efficiency measure for solid waste management and selected tonnes as units, then total tonnes of solid waste diverted and disposed of from all property classes in the denominator of the efficiency measure in SLC 91 3605 11 must equal tonnes diverted and disposed of from all property classes in the denominator of this measure in SLC 92 3656 06. (SLC 92 3656 06 = SLC 91 3605 11 when units are tonnes.)

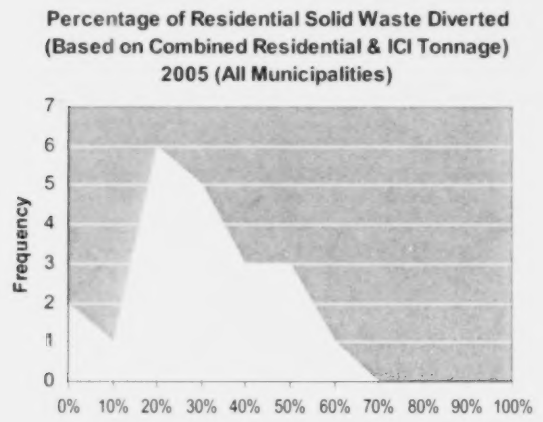
Solid Waste Diversion:
Percentage of residential solid waste diverted (based on combined residential & ICI tonnage).

Percentage of Residential Solid Waste Diverted
(Based on Combined Residential and ICI Tonnage)
2005 (Median)



Solid Waste Diversion:
Percentage of residential solid waste diverted.
Percentage of residential solid waste diverted (based on combined residential and ICI tonnage).





Objective

Municipal waste reduction programs divert waste from landfills and/or incinerators.

Notes

Municipalities were to complete only one effectiveness measure for solid waste diversion. If the municipality records residential tonnage separately, it should report the measure, Percentage of residential solid waste diverted. If the municipality does not record tonnage for residential solid waste separately from industrial, commercial, institutional (ICI) tonnage, it should report the measure, Percentage of residential solid waste diverted (based on combined residential and ICI tonnage).

Many municipalities completed both measures, reporting the same results for each measure. It did not appear that municipalities were distinguishing residential tonnage from tonnage for all property classes. Therefore, a condition was set comparing residential tonnage diverted to tonnage diverted from all property classes. Municipalities were not included if the tonnage was identical.

In analyzing results, tonnes disposed of and diverted in the denominator of each of these measures was compared with the denominator of the efficiency measure, total tonnes disposed of and total tonnes diverted from all property classes.

Factors affecting results

Results are influenced by:

- Whether the calculation of waste diversion is based on Generally Accepted Principles (GAP) developed by Corporations Supporting Recycling (CSR).
- Whether diverted waste is tracked by class.
- Whether scales are available at landfill sites and waste transfer facilities.
- Whether data is available for solid waste received at private waste transfer facilities.
- Whether residential tonnage for both disposal and diversion is weighed or estimated. (Some municipalities weigh the tonnage diverted, but estimate tonnage disposed of.)
- Method of collection, e.g. drop-off depots, recycling pick-up.
- Percentage of population receiving pick-up service.
- Frequency of pick-up service.
- Effort spent on promotion.
- Types of materials in diversion programs, e.g. paper, containers, organics, yard waste, scrap metal, tires, electronics, white goods, etc.
- Increase in plastic materials affects volume, with a smaller impact on weight.
- Mix of single-family and multi-unit residential buildings. Apartments typically have lower diversion rates than houses.

Parks: Efficiency

Operating costs for parks per person.

$$\frac{\text{Operating costs for parks}}{\text{Total population}}$$

Operating costs for parks per person

Population	Reporting #	Range $	2005 Median $
NORTH			
< 5,000	71	0.33 to 140	12
5,000 – 19,999	11	0.94 to 94	40
20,000 +	4	27 to 55	41
SOUTH			
Regions & Former Regions	5	1 to 47	28
Counties	4	0.19 to 2	0.23
Single-tiers			
< 10,000	4	28 to 55	31
10,000 – 99,999	16	9 to 57	29
100,000 +	4	19 to 47	21
Lower-tiers			
< 5,000	37	0.66 to 67	8
5,000 – 9,999	53	1 to 60	12
10,000 – 19,999	56	0.28 to 84	20
20,000 – 39,999	13	4 to 42	20
40,000 – 99,999	11	16 to 55	31
100,000 +	11	24 to 49	39
ALL MUNICIPALITIES	300	0.19 to 140	20

FIR reference: SLC 91 7102 13. Subject to the condition, 300 municipalities reported in 2005.

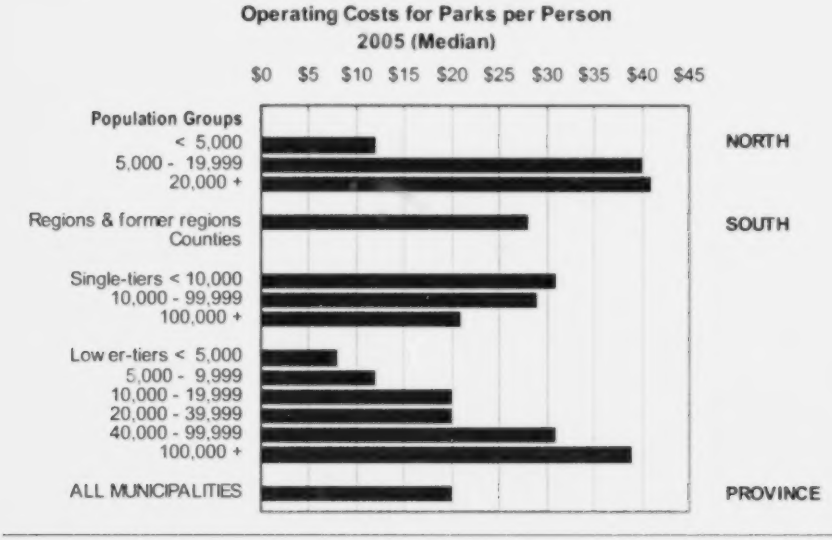
Condition:

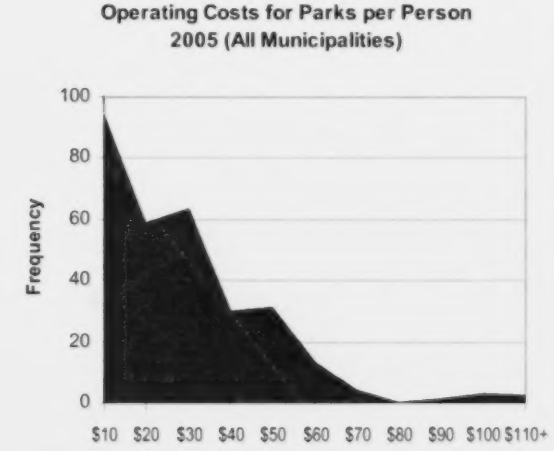
- Municipalities were excluded if the sum of salaries, wages and employee benefits; materials; contracted services; rents and financial expenditures; and external transfers was less than or equal to zero. This excludes municipalities reporting only the allocation of program support as an expenditure.

NOTES:

- The formula for the numerator (operating costs) was revised in 2005 to include external transfers; therefore comparison is not possible with previous years.

Parks: Efficiency
Operating costs for parks per person.





Objective Efficient operation of parks.

Notes This measure is automatically calculated and is based on expenditures reported in Schedule 40 of the FIR, Revenue Fund Expenditures.

Parks are defined as outdoor open spaces that are generally accessible to the public all of the time. Parks include: allotments, flower gardens and floral displays, horticultural area, natural areas, parks and parkettes, playgrounds, public squares, skateboard parks, outdoor skating rinks, and sports fields.

Factors affecting results

Results are influenced by:

- Number and type of outdoor spaces.

Recreation Programs:

Operating costs for recreation programs per person.

$$\frac{\text{Operating costs for recreation programs}}{\text{Total population}}$$

Operating costs for recreation programs per person

Population	Reporting #	Range $	2005 Median $
NORTH			
< 5,000	87	0.62 to 279	15
5,000 – 19,999	12	2 to 100	26
20,000 +	4	4 to 33	9
SOUTH			
Regions & Former Regions	4	18 to 58	25
Counties	1	0.22	0.22
Single-tiers			
< 10,000	4	0.81 to 55	3
10,000 – 99,999	16	1 to 54	13
100,000 +	4	12 to 26	16
Lower-tiers			
< 5,000	35	0.01 to 121	6
5,000 – 9,999	47	1 to 103	11
10,000 – 19,999	54	0.03 to 104	10
20,000 – 39,999	12	0.82 to 44	6
40,000 – 99,999	11	6 to 42	23
100,000 +	11	8 to 49	35
ALL MUNICIPALITIES	302	0.01 to 279	13

FIR reference: SLC 91 7202 13. Subject to conditions, 302 municipalities reported in 2005.

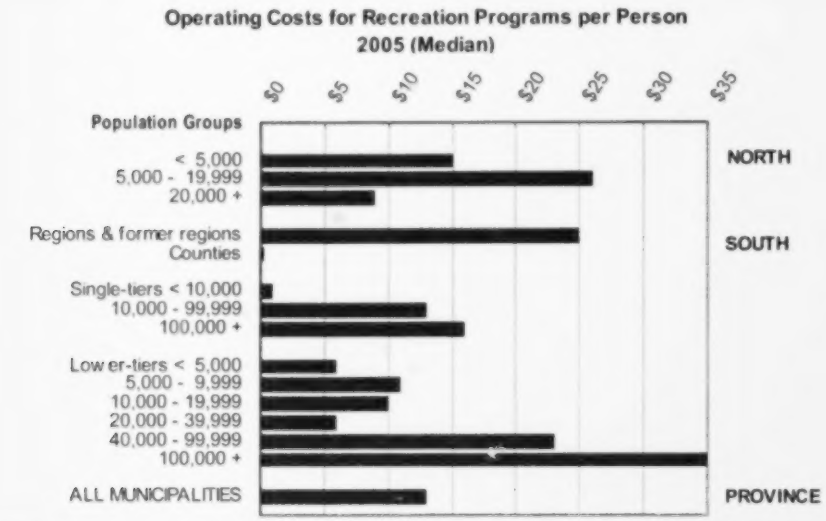
Conditions:

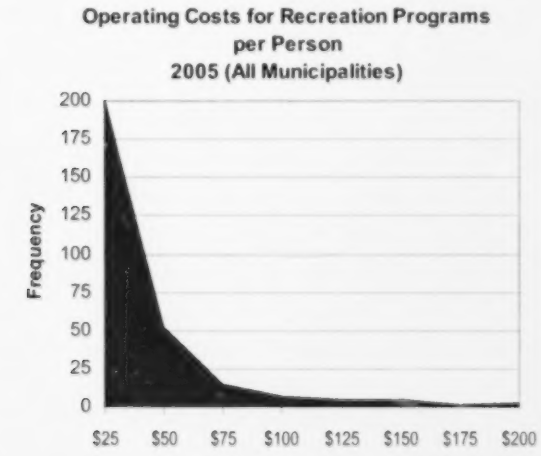
- Municipalities were excluded if the sum of salaries, wages and employee benefits; materials; contracted services; rents and financial expenditures; and external transfers was less than or equal to zero. This excludes municipalities reporting only the allocation of program support as an expenditure.
- Municipalities were excluded if Revenue from Other Municipalities in SLC 91 7202 09 exceeded the sum of salaries, wages and employee benefits; materials; contracted services; rents and financial expenditures; and external transfers. Note that revenue from other municipalities does not include user fees or grants.

NOTES:

- The formula for the numerator (operating costs) was revised in 2005 to include external transfers; therefore comparison is not possible with previous years.

Recreation Programs: Efficiency
Operating costs for recreation programs per person.





Objective Efficient operation of recreation programs.

Notes This measure is automatically calculated and is based on expenditures reported in Schedule 40 of the FIR, Revenue Fund Expenditures.

A recreation program involves some form of activity taking place in a municipally owned or leased facility or area. Recreation programs include both registered programs and unregistered drop-in programs.

Factors affecting results

Results are influenced by:

- Number and type of programs.
- Volunteer involvement in running programs.

Recreation Facilities:

Operating costs for recreation facilities per person.

$$\frac{\text{Operating costs for recreation facilities}}{\text{Total population}}$$

Operating costs for recreation facilities per person

Population	Reporting #	Range $	2005 Median $
NORTH			
< 5,000	89	2 to 2,833	74
5,000 – 19,999	12	49 to 200	108
20,000 +	4	53 to 83	56
SOUTH			
Regions & Former Regions	4	39 to 69	40
Counties			
Single-tiers			
< 10,000	4	79 to 174	88
10,000 – 99,999	16	25 to 90	50
100,000 +	4	28 to 87	38
Lower-tiers			
< 5,000	59	2 to 223	53
5,000 – 9,999	58	2 to 191	54
10,000 – 19,999	57	10 to 116	63
20,000 – 39,999	13	25 to 116	62
40,000 – 99,999	11	30 to 86	64
100,000 +	11	31 to 66	45
ALL MUNICIPALITIES	342	2 to 2,833	61

FIR reference: SLC 91 7303 13. Subject to conditions, 342 municipalities reported in 2005.

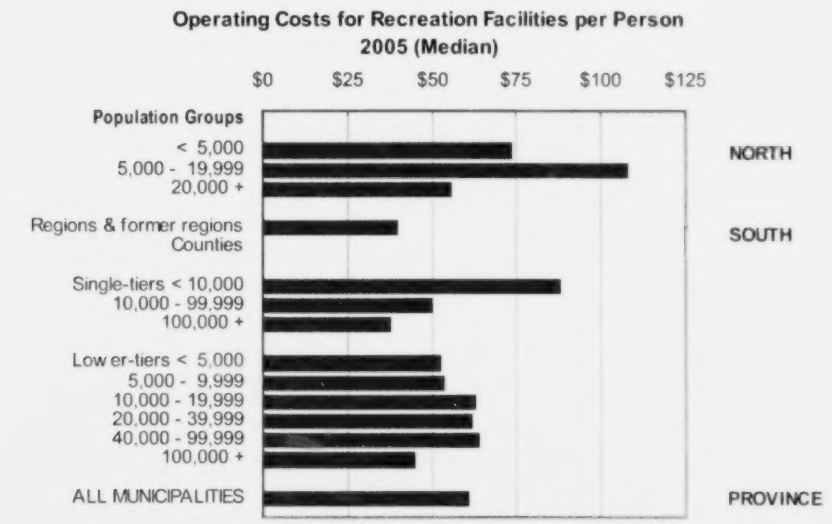
Conditions:

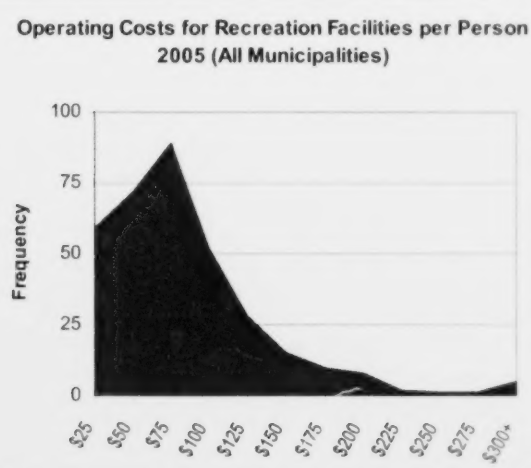
- Municipalities were excluded if the sum of salaries, wages and employee benefits; materials; contracted services; rents and financial expenditures; and external transfers was less than or equal to zero. This excludes municipalities reporting only the allocation of program support as an expenditure.
- Municipalities were excluded if Revenue from Other Municipalities in SLC 91 7303 09 exceeded the sum of salaries, wages and employee benefits; materials; contracted services; rents and financial expenditures; and external transfers. Note that revenue from other municipalities does not include user fees or grants.

NOTES:

- The formula for the numerator (operating costs) was revised in 2005 to include external transfers; therefore comparison is not possible with previous years.

Recreation Facilities:
Operating costs for recreation facilities per person.





Objective

Efficient operation of recreation facilities.

Notes

This measure is automatically calculated and is based on expenditures reported in Schedule 40 of the FIR, Revenue Fund Expenditures.

Recreation facilities include built or enclosed structures used for community recreation and leisure. Recreation facilities usually involve some form of operating function (mechanical, electrical) and some form of controlled access, e.g. entranceways.

Factors affecting results

Results are influenced by:

- Number and type of recreation facilities.
- Volunteer involvement.
- Whether facilities serve regional, as well as local citizens.

Subtotal: Parks, Recreation Programs and Recreation Facilities: Efficiency

Operating costs for parks, recreation programs and recreation facilities per person (Subtotal).

$$\frac{\text{Operating costs for parks, recreation programs and recreation facilities}}{\text{Total population}}$$

Operating costs for parks, recreation programs and recreation facilities per person (Subtotal)

Population	Reporting #	Range $	2005 Median $
NORTH			
< 5,000	106	1 to 2,833	85
5,000 – 19,999	12	65 to 331	183
20,000 +	4	106 to 158	112
SOUTH			
Regions & Former Regions	5	1 to 140	121
Counties	5	0.19 to 2	0.23
Single-tiers			
< 10,000	4	112 to 234	117
10,000 – 99,999	16	35 to 157	104
100,000 +	4	74 to 147	87
Lower-tiers			
< 5,000	63	3 to 289	58
5,000 – 9,999	65	5 to 230	67
10,000 – 19,999	60	17 to 246	90
20,000 – 39,999	13	39 to 147	92
40,000 – 99,999	11	81 to 151	124
100,000 +	11	83 to 139	118
ALL MUNICIPALITIES	379	0.19 to 2,833	90

FIR reference: SLC 91 7304 13. Subject to conditions, 379 municipalities reported in 2005.

Conditions:

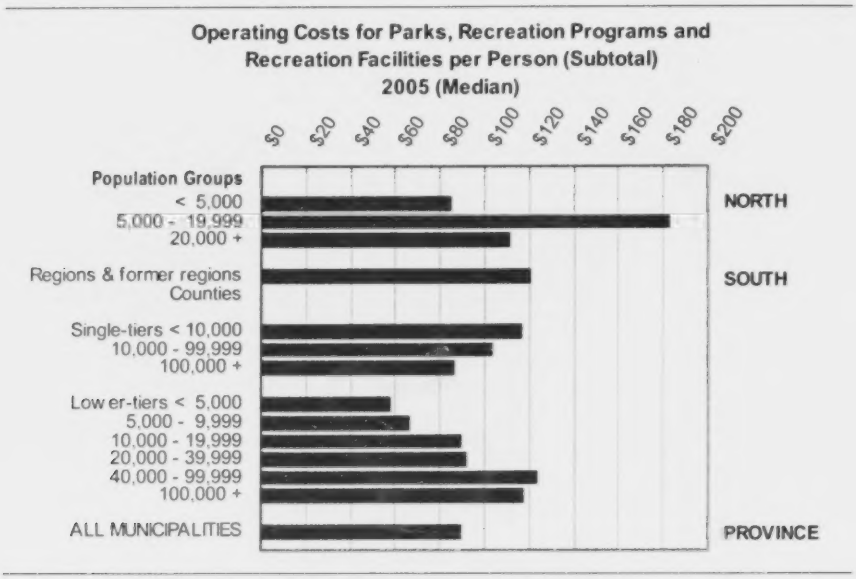
- Municipalities were excluded if the sum of salaries, wages and employee benefits; materials; contracted services; rents and financial expenditures; and external transfers was less than or equal to zero. This excludes municipalities reporting only the allocation of program support as an expenditure.
- Municipalities were excluded if Revenue from Other Municipalities in SLC 91 7303 09 exceeded the sum of salaries, wages and employee benefits; materials; contracted services; rents and financial expenditures; and external transfers. Note that revenue from other municipalities does not include user fees or grants.

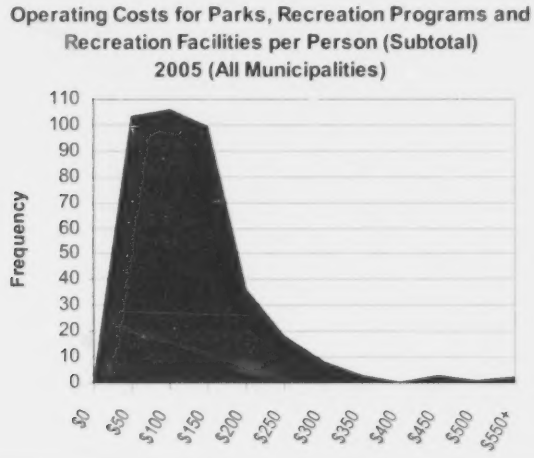
NOTES:

- The formula for the numerator (operating costs) was revised in 2005 to include external transfers; therefore comparison is not possible with previous years.

Subtotal: Parks, Recreation Programs and Recreation Facilities: Efficiency

Operating costs for parks, recreation programs and recreation facilities per person (Subtotal).





Objective

Efficient operation of parks, recreation programs and recreation facilities.

Notes

This measure is automatically calculated and is based on the sum of expenditures for parks, recreation programs and recreation facilities reported in Schedule 40 of the FIR, Revenue Fund Expenditures. The subtotal was developed as a measure because municipalities may not consistently assign expenditures to individual areas.

Factors affecting results

Results are influenced by:

- Number and type of parks and recreation facilities.
- Extent of recreation programming.
- Volunteer involvement.

Open Space: Effectiveness

Hectares of open space.

Hectares of open space

Population	Reporting #	Range	2005 Median	2004 Median
NORTH				
< 5,000	65	1 to 9,216	10	11
5,000 – 19,999	10	5 to 606	61	40
20,000 +	3	315 to 1,659	900	900
SOUTH				
Regions & Former Regions	2	747 to 11,168	747	2,424
Counties	1	605	605	605
Single-tiers				
< 10,000	3	30 to 48	32	30
10,000 – 99,999	15	60 to 4,098	263	228
100,000 +	4	252 to 2,224	405	403
Lower-tiers				
< 5,000	39	1 to 1,500	10	10
5,000 – 9,999	54	1 to 284	28	28
10,000 – 19,999	57	7 to 198	61	61
20,000 – 39,999	13	26 to 302	97	98
40,000 – 99,999	11	25 to 785	422	426
100,000 +	11	393 to 2,268	987	984
ALL MUNICIPALITIES	288	1 to 11,168	45	46
# Municipalities Reporting			288	274

FIR reference: SLC 92 7151 05. The number of municipalities reporting reflects the conditions listed below.

Conditions.

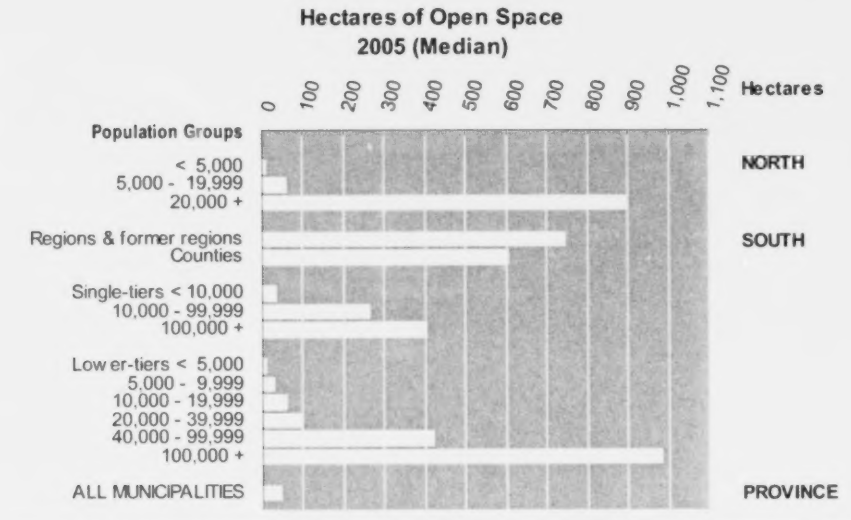
- The number of hectares of open space reported was greater than zero.
- Hectares were less than 15,000 or municipality completed Notes in Schedule 93.

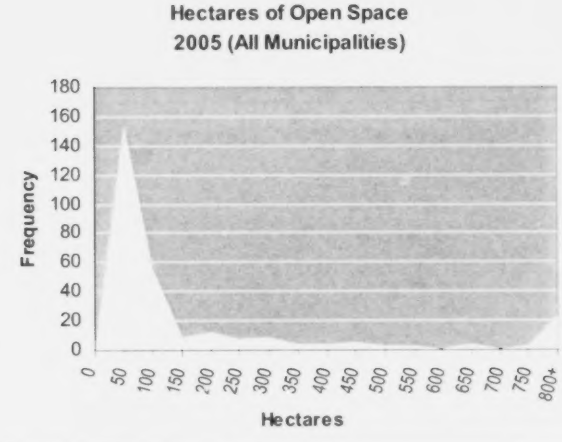
NOTES:

- Hectares of open space is the numerator of the measure, Hectares of open space per 1,000 persons.

Open Space: Effectiveness

Hectares of open space.





Open Space: Effectiveness

Hectares of open space per 1,000 persons.

$$\frac{\text{Total hectares of open space}}{\text{Total population / 1,000}}$$

Hectares of open space per 1,000 persons

Population	Reporting #	Range	2005 Median	2004 Median
NORTH				
< 5,000	65	0.4 to 16,168	13	13
5,000 – 19,999	10	0.9 to 81	6	4
20,000 +	3	4 to 17	16	16
SOUTH				
Regions & Former Regions	2	5 to 22	5	5
Counties	1	11	11	11
Single-tiers				
< 10,000	3	5 to 8	5	5
10,000 – 99,999	15	3 to 59	6	6
100,000 +	4	2 to 6	3	3
Lower-tiers				
< 5,000	39	0.3 to 554	4	4
5,000 – 9,999	54	0.2 to 48	4	4
10,000 – 19,999	57	0.6 to 11	5	4
20,000 – 39,999	13	.9 to 9	3	4
40,000 – 99,999	11	0.3 to 8	5	5
100,000 +	11	3 to 9	4	4
ALL MUNICIPALITIES	288	0.2 to 16,168	5	5
# Municipalities Reporting			288	274

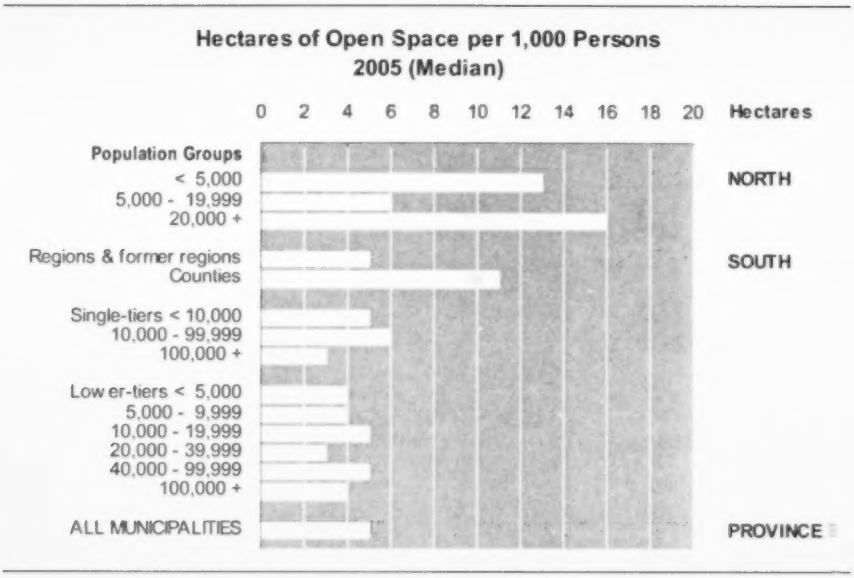
FIR reference: SLC 92 7151 07. The number of municipalities reporting reflects the conditions listed below.

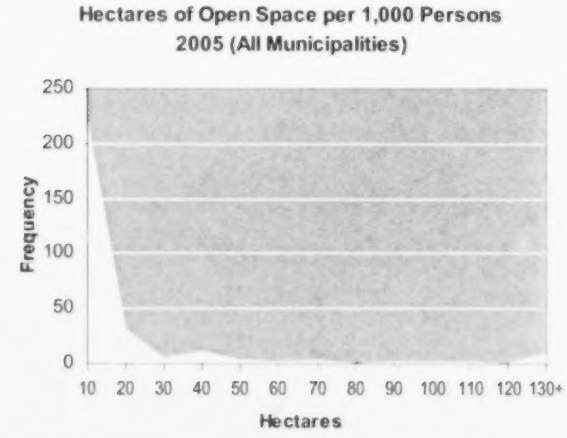
Conditions:

- The number of hectares of open space reported in the numerator was greater than zero.
- Hectares in the numerator were less than 15,000 or the municipality completed the Notes in Schedule 93 in SLC 93 7151 02.

Open Space: Effectiveness

Hectares of open space per 1,000 persons.





Objective Open space is adequate for population.

Notes This measure standardizes the number of hectares of open space by dividing hectares by total population/1,000. Municipalities were excluded which reported zero hectares.

Factors affecting results

Results are influenced by:

- Types of open space, such as parks, natural areas, managed forests, etc.
- Availability of accurate data.

Trails: Effectiveness

Total kilometres of trails.

Total kilometres of trails

Population	Reporting #	Range	2005 Median	2004 Median
NORTH				
< 5,000	27	1 to 250	6	6
5,000 – 19,999	9	4 to 1,265	13	9
20,000 +	3	2 to 34	10	10
SOUTH				
Regions & Former Regions	2	52 to 156	52	156
Counties	1	6	6	6
Single-tiers				
< 10,000	4	4 to 12	5	4
10,000 – 99,999	15	2 to 265	40	40
100,000 +	4	21 to 121	23	23
Lower-tiers				
< 5,000	17	1 to 222	10	12
5,000 – 9,999	33	1 to 30	11	8
10,000 – 19,999	44	2 to 1,200	16	16
20,000 – 39,999	12	2 to 31	12	9
40,000 – 99,999	11	6 to 105	35	35
100,000 +	11	22 to 220	63	60
ALL MUNICIPALITIES	193	1 to 1,265	14	15
# Municipalities Reporting			193	179

FIR reference: SLC 92 7152 05. The number of municipalities reporting reflects the condition listed below.

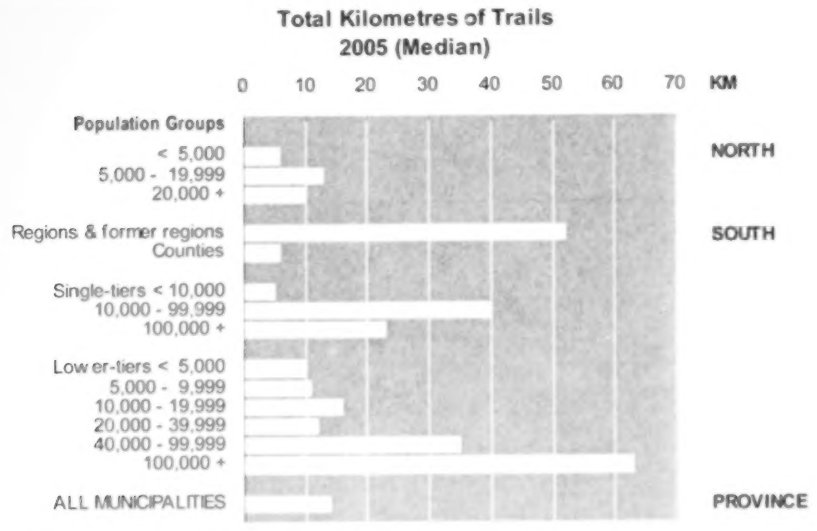
Condition:

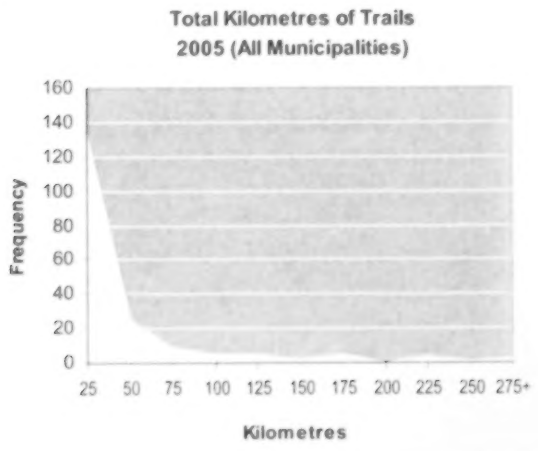
- Kilometres of trails reported in SLC 92 7152 05 were greater than zero.

NOTE: Total kilometres of trails is the numerator of the measure, Kilometres of trails per 1,000 persons.

Trails:

Total kilometres of trails.





Trails:

Total kilometres of trails per 1,000 persons.

$$\frac{\text{Total kilometres of trails}}{\text{Total population / 1,000}}$$

Total kilometres of trails per 1,000 persons

Population	Reporting #	Range	2005 Median	2004 Median
NORTH				
< 5,000	27	0.37 to 822.37	7.4	6.3
5,000 – 19,999	9	0.31 to 91.62	1.9	1.4
20,000 +	3	0.03 to 0.33	0.2	0.2
SOUTH				
Regions & Former Regions	2	0.10 to 1.00	0.1	0.1
Counties	1	0.11	0.1	0.1
Single-tiers				
< 10,000	4	0.55 to 2.50	0.8	0.9
10,000 – 99,999	15	0.15 to 6.06	0.6	0.7
100,000 +	4	0.18 to 0.34	0.2	0.2
Lower-tiers				
< 5,000	17	0.41 to 343.75	2.8	3.6
5,000 – 9,999	33	0.15 to 4.98	1.3	1.0
10,000 – 19,999	44	0.10 to 103.06	1.0	1.1
20,000 – 39,999	12	0.07 to 1.03	0.4	0.3
40,000 – 99,999	11	0.08 to 0.95	0.4	0.4
100,000 +	11	0.08 to 1.00	0.4	0.4
ALL MUNICIPALITIES	193	0.03 to 822.37	1.0	1.0
# Municipalities Reporting			193	179

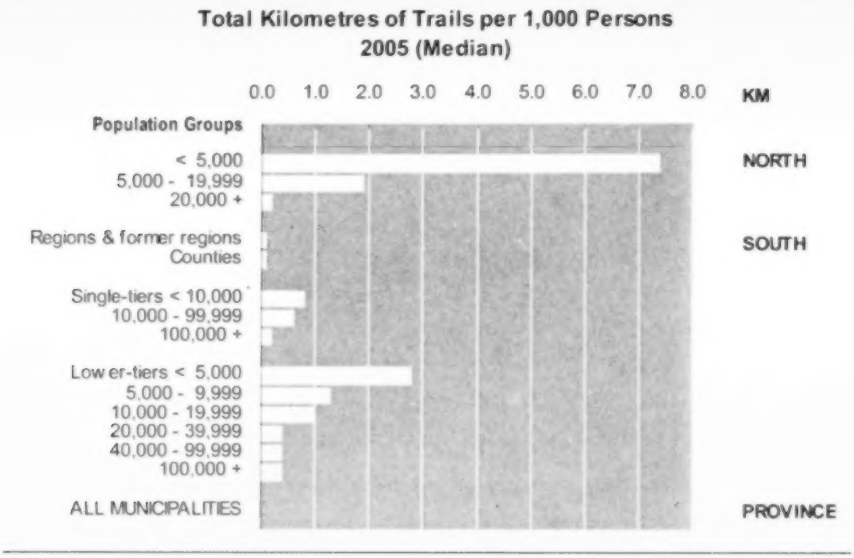
FIR reference: SLC 92 7152 07. The number of municipalities reporting reflects the condition listed below.

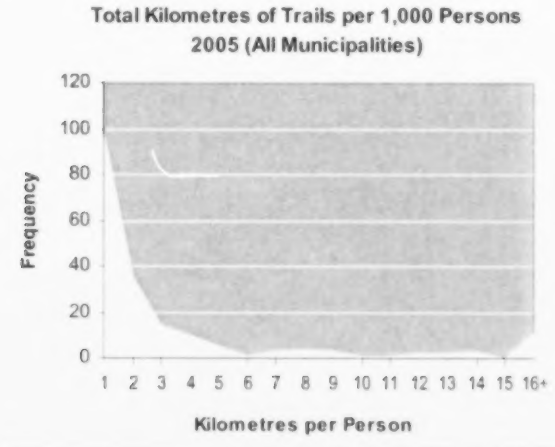
Condition:

- Kilometres of trails reported in the numerator in SLC 92 7152 05 were greater than zero.

Trails:

Total kilometres of trails per 1,000 persons.





Objective

Trails provide recreation opportunities.

Factors affecting results

Results are influenced by:

- Availability of accurate data.
- Whether the municipal trail system includes trails on third party properties including conservation areas, hydro rights of way, etc.
- Trail uses such as walking, bikes, blading, snow mobiling.

Recreation Programs : Effectiveness

Total participant hours for recreation programs per 1,000 persons

$$\frac{\text{Total participant hours for recreation programs: registered, drop-in and permitted programs}}{\text{Total population / 1,000}}$$

Total participant hours for recreation programs per 1,000 persons

Population	Reporting #	Range	2005 Median
NORTH			
< 5,000	49	11 to 42,647	1,129
5,000 – 19,999	9	148 to 48,613	16,813
20,000 +	4	20 to 22,342	282
SOUTH			
Regions & Former Regions	3	5 to 13,551	8,650
Counties			
Single-tiers			
< 10,000	4	588 to 6,482	1,074
10,000 – 99,999	14	1,647 to 22,877	16,973
100,000 +	4	2,951 to 14,811	10,725
Lower-tiers			
< 5,000	20	56 to 34,294	884
5,000 – 9,999	42	13 to 49,973	748
10,000 – 19,999	46	14 to 34,742	4,614
20,000 – 39,999	12	394 to 34,124	7,198
40,000 – 99,999	10	563 to 26,877	15,267
100,000 +	10	1,447 to 29,669	10,428
ALL MUNICIPALITIES	227	5 to 49,973	2,951
# Municipalities Reporting			227

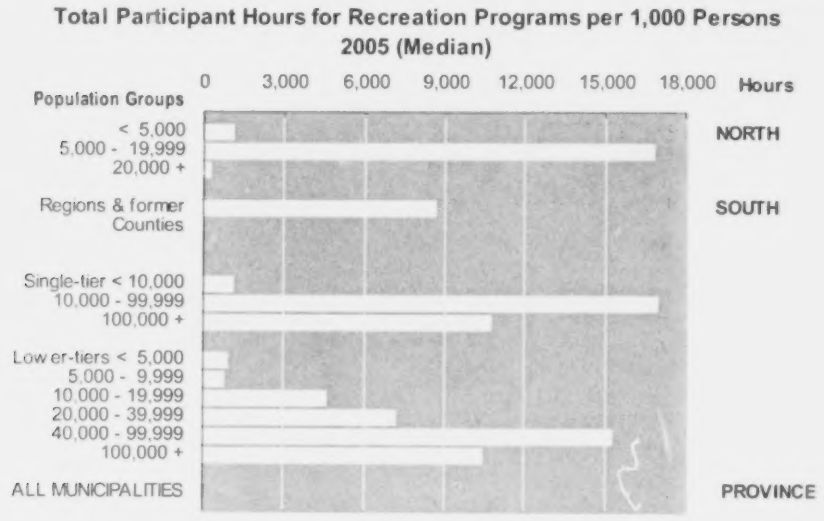
FIR reference: SLC 92 7255 07. The number of municipalities reporting reflects the condition listed below.

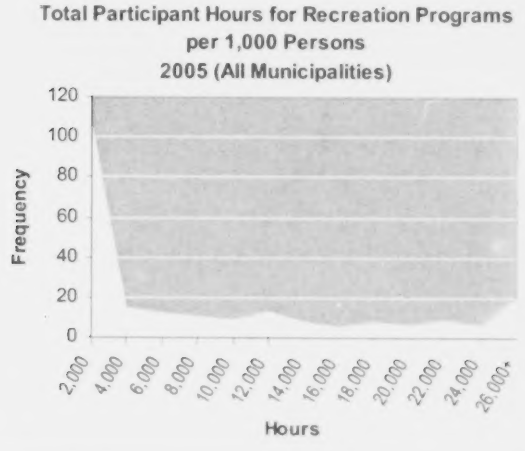
Condition:

- Total participant hours in SLC 92 7255 05 are less than the population in SLC 90 0020 20 times 50.

NOTES: Results for 2004 are not included because total hours for special events were included. For 2005, special events are not included in the measure.

Recreation Programs :
Total participant hours for recreation programs per 1,000 persons





Objective

Recreation programs serve needs of residents.

Notes

For the 2005 reporting year, special events were not included in the measure for more accurate reporting. The measure includes participant hours for registered, drop-in and permitted programs.

Factors affecting results

Results are influenced by:

- Availability of accurate data.
- Whether municipality has a system in place for recording each type of programming.
- Whether recreation programs are managed by volunteers.
- Availability of facilities for programs, including reciprocal agreements with school boards.

Recreation Facility Space:

Square metres of recreation facility space.

Square metres of recreation facility space

Population	Reporting #	Range	2005 Median	2004 Median
NORTH				
< 5,000	70	33 to 585,727	**1,785**	1,797
5,000 – 19,999	8	3,108 to 705,281	**12,227**	13,441
20,000 +	3	12,326 to 225,206	**59,750**	59,750
SOUTH				
Regions & Former Regions	2	124,085 to 154,709	**124,085**	154,709
Counties				
Single-tiers				
< 10,000	4	3,057 to 480,000	**3,655**	3,655
10,000 – 99,999	16	8,320 to 199,716	**24,136**	32,644
100,000 +	4	47,438 to 122,090	**57,488**	47,438
Lower-tiers				
< 5,000	36	25 to 115,177	**4,016**	4,088
5,000 – 9,999	53	101 to 403,532	**12,515**	8,754
10,000 – 19,999	56	1,030 to 793,534	**10,962**	10,395
20,000 – 39,999	12	22 to 115,249	**16,197**	20,664
40,000 – 99,999	11	22,107 to 201,474	**41,007**	37,067
100,000 +	11	40,072 to 546,294	**108,767**	107,055
ALL MUNICIPALITIES	286	22 to 793,534	**10,793**	10,395
# Municipalities Reporting			286	272

FIR reference: SLC 92 7355 05. The number of municipalities reporting reflects the conditions listed below.

Conditions:

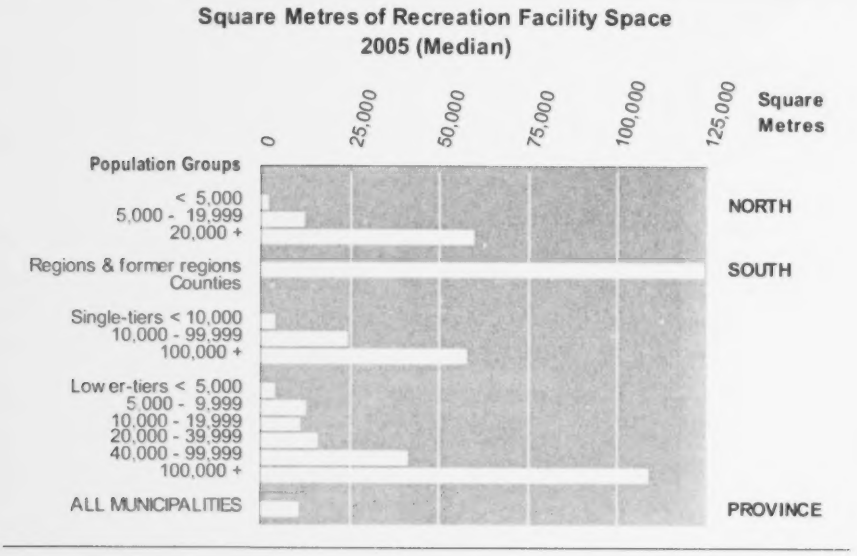
- Square metres of recreation facility space is greater than zero.
- Square metres of recreation facility space in SLC 92 7355 05 is less than 900,000.

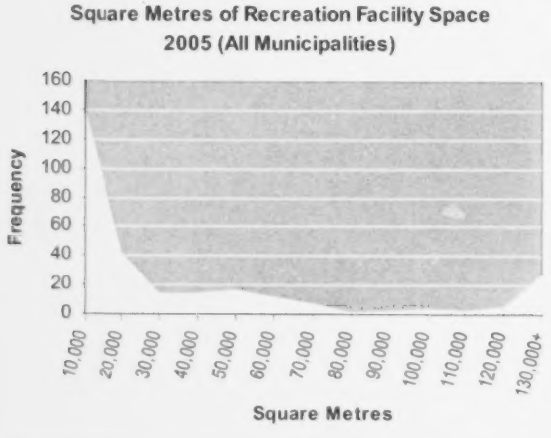
NOTES:

- Recreation facility space includes built structures, as well as outdoor recreation facilities/spaces with controlled access. Square metres of recreation facility space is the numerator of the measure, Square metres of recreation facility space per 1,000 persons.

Recreation Facility Space: Effectiveness

Square metres of recreation facility space.





Recreation Facility Space:

Square metres of recreation facility space per 1,000 persons.

$$\frac{\text{Square metres of recreation facility space}}{\text{Total population / 1,000}}$$

Square metres of recreation facility space per 1,000 persons

Population	Reporting #	Range	2005 Median	2004 Median
NORTH				
< 5,000	70	27 to 474,314	1,983	1,890
5,000 – 19,999	8	580 to 61,021	1,702	1,404
20,000 +	3	238 to 3,128	582	576
SOUTH				
Regions & Former Regions	2	239 to 996	239	266
Counties				
Single-tiers				
< 10,000	4	638 to 52,516	864	864
10,000 – 99,999	16	288 to 5,610	525	523
100,000 +	4	347 to 536	403	351
Lower-tiers				
< 5,000	36	36 to 28,881	1,157	1,387
5,000 – 9,999	53	11 to 42,486	1,735	1,088
10,000 – 19,999	56	82 to 68,150	760	630
20,000 – 39,999	12	1 to 3,733	619	683
40,000 – 99,999	11	312 to 2,663	533	569
100,000 +	11	231 to 4,083	405	334
ALL MUNICIPALITIES	286	1 to 474,314	951	864
# Municipalities Reporting			286	272

FIR reference: SLC 92 7355 07. The number of municipalities reporting reflects the conditions listed below.

Conditions:

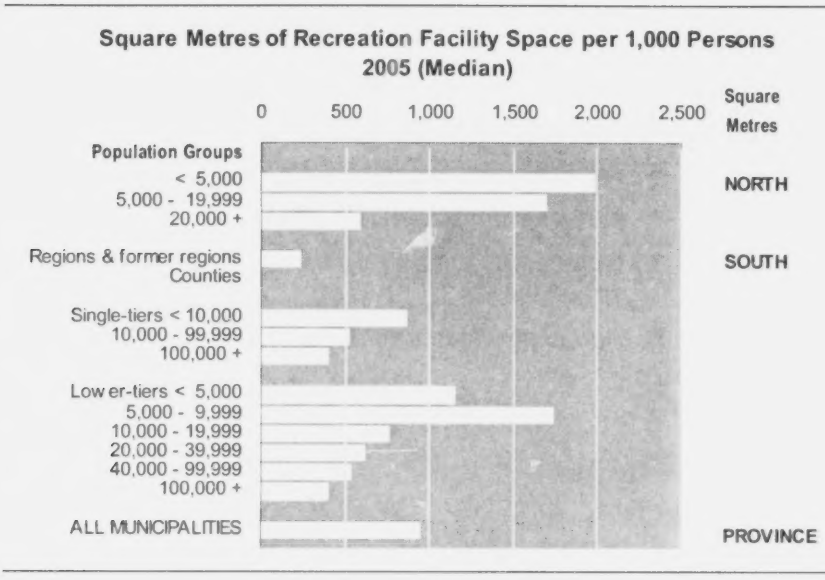
- Square metres of recreation facility space is greater than zero.
- Square metres of recreation facility space in the numerator in SLC 92 7355 05 is less than 900,000.

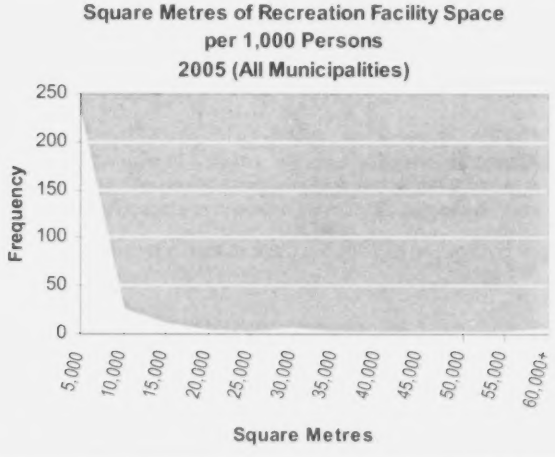
NOTES:

In the 2004 and 2005 FIRs, recreation facility space included built structures, as well as outdoor recreation facilities and spaces with controlled access.

Recreation Facility Space: Effectiveness

Square metres of recreation facility space per 1,000 persons.





Objective

Recreation facility space is adequate for population.

Notes

This measure includes squares metres of built structures and square metres of outdoor recreation facilities and spaces with controlled access.

Factors affecting results

Results are influenced by:

- Availability of accurate data.
- Number and size of outdoor recreation facilities.
- Number and size of indoor recreation facilities (built structures).
- Age of infrastructure affects maintenance costs.

Library Services: Efficiency

Operating costs for library services per person.

$$\frac{\text{Operating Costs for Library Services}}{\text{Total Population}}$$

Operating costs for library services per person

Population	Reporting #	Range	2005 Median
NORTH			
< 5,000	80	2 to 122	27
5,000 – 19,999	11	9 to 76	36
20,000 +	4	28 to 43	32
SOUTH			
Regions & Former Regions	4	41 to 51	43
Counties	10	2 to 43	34
Single-tiers			
< 10,000	4	28 to 70	33
10,000 – 99,999	16	20 to 57	32
100,000 +	4	34 to 47	38
Lower-tiers			
< 5,000	45	-2.9 to 79	18
5,000 – 9,999	41	-0.3 to 120	16
10,000 – 19,999	36	-1.0 to 62	29
20,000 – 39,999	9	28 to 48	38
40,000 – 99,999	10	26 to 50	34
100,000 +	10	23 to 49	38
ALL MUNICIPALITIES	284	-2.9 to 122	28

FIR reference: SLC 91 7403 13. Subject to conditions, 284 municipalities reported in 2005.

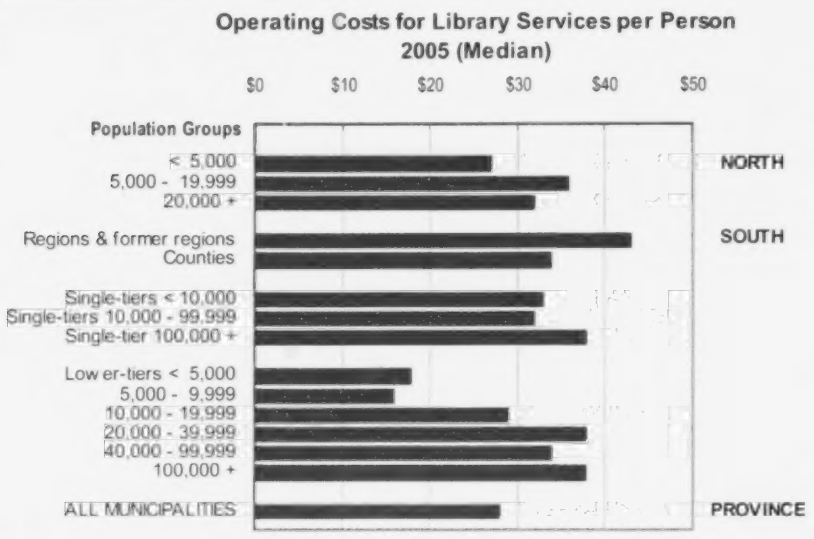
Conditions:

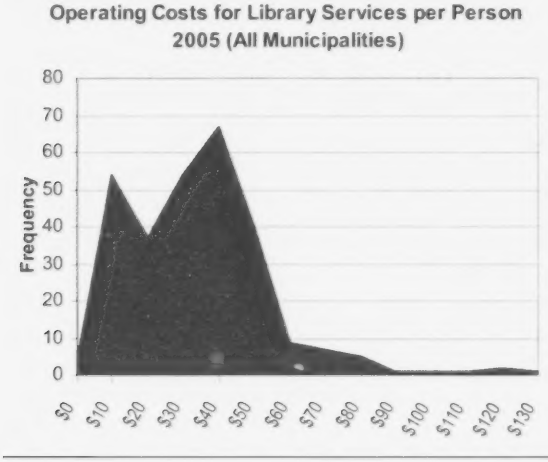
- Municipalities were excluded if the sum of salaries, wages and employee benefits; materials; contracted services; rents and financial expenditures; and external transfers was less than or equal to zero. This excludes municipalities reporting only the allocation of program support as an expenditure.
- Municipalities were excluded if external transfers were reported as a negative value.

NOTES:

- The formula for the numerator (operating costs) was revised in 2005 to include external transfers; therefore comparison is not possible with previous years.
- A result will be negative if revenues received from other municipalities exceed expenditures.

Library Services:
Operating costs for library services per person.





Objective

Efficient Library Services

Notes

This measure is automatically calculated based on operating costs reported in Schedule 40, Revenue Fund Expenditures, of the FIR and population.

Results were not included if the allocation of program support was the only expenditure reported or if external transfers in Schedule 40 were reported as a negative number.

Library services are delivered using a wide variety of models including:

- Municipality has a library. There are no contractual arrangements.
- Muncipality has a library and a "board to board" contract with a library in another municipality.
- Municipality has a library and provides service on a contract basis to unorganized areas or First Nations.
- Municipality has a library and has contracts with one or more municipalities without a library.
- Municipality has no library and purchases library services from a library in one or more municipalities.
- Municipality is a member of a union public library. The union has no contracts with municipalities.
- Municipality is a member of a union public library. The union has contracts with municipalities with no library.

- Upper-tier has a library which provides service to some or all lower-tiers. There are no contracts.
- Upper-tier has a library which provides service to some or all lower-tiers. The upper-tier library also provides service on a contract basis to municipalities outside the county or region. Only one region has an upper-tier library.
- Simcoe County Co-operative.

Upper-tiers with a library face unique circumstances. In all cases, lower-tier municipalities also reported expenditures. However, since the FIR can only record expenditures for the reporting municipality, the upper-tier needs to weight population by the upper-tier's percentage of aggregate operating costs. Aggregate operating costs are considered to be the sum of expenditures reported by the upper-tier and all lower-tiers.

Factors affecting results

Results are influenced by:

- The service delivery model used.
- Services offered, including electronic services.

Library Services:
Operating costs for library services per use.

$$\frac{\text{Operating Costs for Library Services}}{\text{Total Library Uses for Your Municipality}}$$

Operating costs for library services per use

Population	Reporting #	Range	2005 Median
NORTH			
< 5,000	61	0.53 to 100.35	4.13
5,000 – 19,999	11	1.05 to 469.12	2.52
20,000 +	4	1.22 to 5.62	2.04
SOUTH			
Regions & Former Regions	4	1.55 to 1.97	1.83
Counties	9	1.69 to 5.85	2.33
Single-tiers			
< 10,000	2	2.25 to 3.70	2.25
10,000 – 99,999	14	1.09 to 2.46	1.79
100,000 +	3	1.73 to 2.12	1.99
Lower-tiers			
< 5,000	31	0.54 to 235.44	3.30
5,000 – 9,999	30	0.49 to 61.33	2.57
10,000 – 19,999	29	0.43 to 33.97	2.15
20,000 – 39,999	8	0.41 to 2.91	1.75
40,000 – 99,999	9	0.84 to 2.75	1.90
100,000 +	9	0.97 to 3.95	1.74
ALL MUNICIPALITIES	224	0.41 to 469.12	2.43

FIR reference: SLC 91 7404 13. Subject to conditions, 224 municipalities reported in 2005.

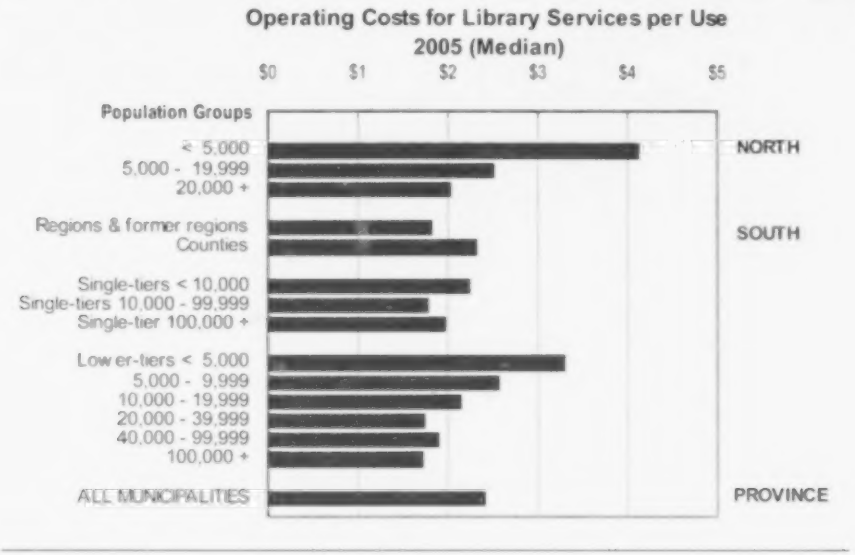
Conditions:

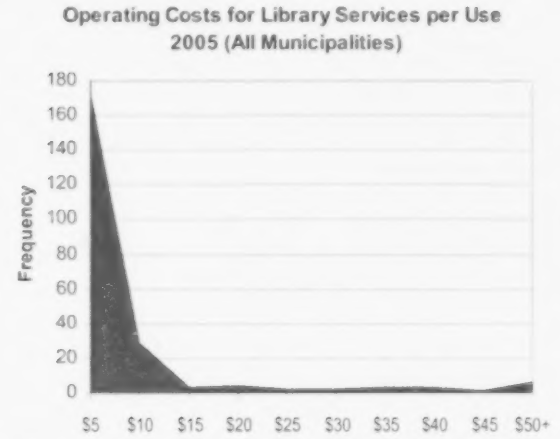
- Municipalities were excluded if the sum of salaries, wages and employee benefits; materials; contracted services; rents and financial expenditures; and external transfers was less than or equal to zero. This excludes municipalities reporting only the allocation of program support as an expenditure.
- External transfers are not negative.
- The measure is less than $3,000.
- For single-tiers and lower-tiers which receive revenue from other municipalities for library services, library uses must be less than library uses for the library board reported in SLC 94 7403 02. This is because library uses are to be apportioned between the library providing service and the library purchasing services, based on expenditures.

NOTES:

- The formula for the numerator (operating costs) was revised in 2005 to include external transfers; therefore comparison is not possible with previous years.

Library Services:
Operating costs for library services per use.





Objective Efficient Library Services

Notes Library uses in the denominator are based on the Annual Survey of Public Libraries conducted by the Ministry of Culture. Uses include annual circulation, program attendance, library materials in use, number of people using computer workstations, number of times electronic databases are accessed by library users, number of standard reference transactions, number of electronic reference transactions, number of visits to library made in person, number of electronic visits to the library.

Calculation

The numerator is automatically calculated based on population and on operating costs reported in the FIR, Schedule 40, Revenue Fund Expenditures.

Results were not included if the allocation of program support was the only expenditure reported or if external transfers in Schedule 40 were reported as a negative number.

If libraries participate in contractual arrangements, library uses are to be apportioned between the municipality providing library service and the municipality/municipalities purchasing service based on aggregate expenditures for the municipalities involved. This provides a fairer method of apportioning uses than apportionment based on population. Excel workbooks are provided for municipalities to assist in apportioning library uses.

Members of a union public library also apportion uses based on expenditures. However, the results should be identical for each member of the union because uses are proportionally assigned.

Upper-tiers with a library face unique circumstances. In all cases, lower-tier municipalities also reported expenditures. However, since the FIR can only record expenditures for the reporting municipality, the upper-tier needs to weight library uses by the upper-tier's percentage of aggregate operating costs. Aggregate operating costs are considered to be the sum of expenditures reported by the upper-tier and all lower-tiers.

Results will be understated if library uses are not apportioned based on expenditures for:

- A municipality participating in a contractual arrangement.
- A member of a union public library.

Results for an upper-tier with a library will be understated if library uses are not weighted by the upper-tier's share of aggregate expenditures for the upper-tier and all lower-tiers which receive upper-tier library service.

To improve the quality of results included in this report, municipalities were excluded if they received revenue from other municipalities (evidence of a contractual relation), but reported total uses for the library board. This condition did not capture problems in reporting by counties, municipalities purchasing services or members of a union public library. This is first year data, so results should be viewed cautiously.

Factors affecting results

Results are influenced by:

- The service delivery model used.
- Services offered, including electronic services.
- Whether library uses were apportioned on the basis of expenditures in the following situations: municipality provides library service on a contractual basis, municipality purchases service, municipality is a member of a union public library. union.
- Whether an upper-tier with a library weights library uses by its percentage of aggregate library expenditures (upper-tier and all lower-tiers).

Library Services:
Library uses per person

$$\frac{\text{Total Library Uses}}{\text{Total Population}}$$

Library uses per person

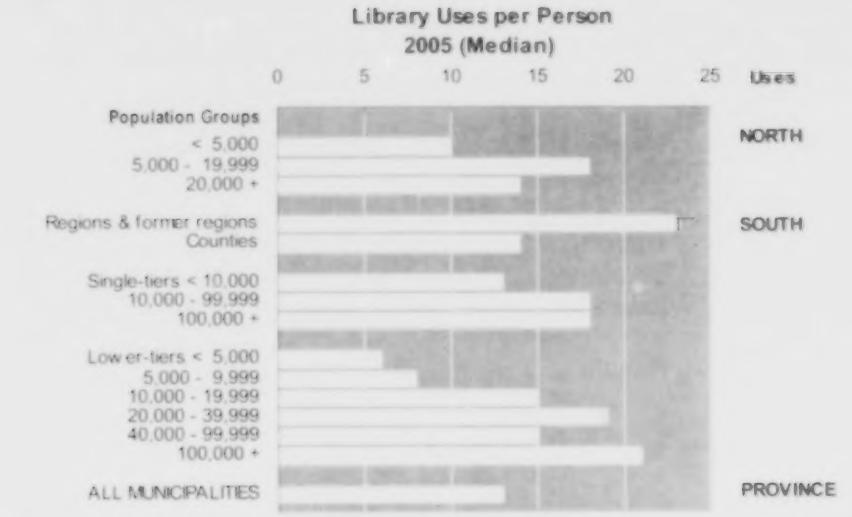
Population	Reporting #	Range	2005 Median	2004 Median
NORTH				
< 5,000	58	0.02 to 102	10	9
5,000 – 19,999	12	0.16 to 53	18	10
20,000 +	4	5 to 26	14	17
SOUTH				
Regions & Former Regions	6	12 to 33	23	20
Counties	10	6 to 22	14	16
Single-tiers				
< 10,000	2	13 to 19	13	13
10,000 – 99,999	14	13 to 36	18	14
100,000 +	3	17 to 27	18	20
Lower-tiers				
< 5,000	28	0.10 to 23	6	5
5,000 – 9,999	27	0.17 to 40	8	8
10,000 – 19,999	29	4 to 91	15	17
20,000 – 39,999	8	12 to 89	19	21
40,000 – 99,999	9	11 to 60	15	13
100,000 +	10	11 to 39	21	21
ALL MUNICIPALITIES	220	0.02 to 102	13	13
# Municipalities Reporting			220	212

FIR reference: SLC 92 7460 07. The number of municipalities reporting reflects the condition listed below.

Conditions:

- Total library uses are greater than zero.
- For single-tiers and lower-tiers which receive revenue from other municipalities for library services, library uses must be less than library uses for the library board in SLC 94 7403 02. This is because library uses should be apportioned between the library providing service and the library purchasing services, based on expenditures.

Library Services:
Library uses per person



Objective Increased use of library services.

Notes Library uses in the denominator are based on the Annual Survey of Public Libraries conducted by the Ministry of Culture. Uses include annual circulation, program attendance, library materials in use, number of people using computer workstations, number of times electronic databases are accessed by library users, number of standard reference transactions, number of electronic reference transactions, number of visits to library made in person, number of electronic visits to the library.

Calculation

If libraries are involved in contractual arrangements, library uses are to be apportioned between the municipality providing services and the municipally purchasing services based on aggregate expenditures for the municipalities which are party to the contract. This provides a fairer method of apportioning uses than a population based members.

Members of a union public library also apportion uses based on expenditures.

Upper-tiers with a library should weight total uses by the percentage of aggregate expenditures for the upper-tier and all lower-tiers which receive upper-tier library services.

Factors affecting results

Results are influenced by:

- The service delivery model used.
- Services offered, including electronic services.

Library Services:
Electronic library uses as a percentage of total library uses.

Electronic library uses as a percentage of total library uses

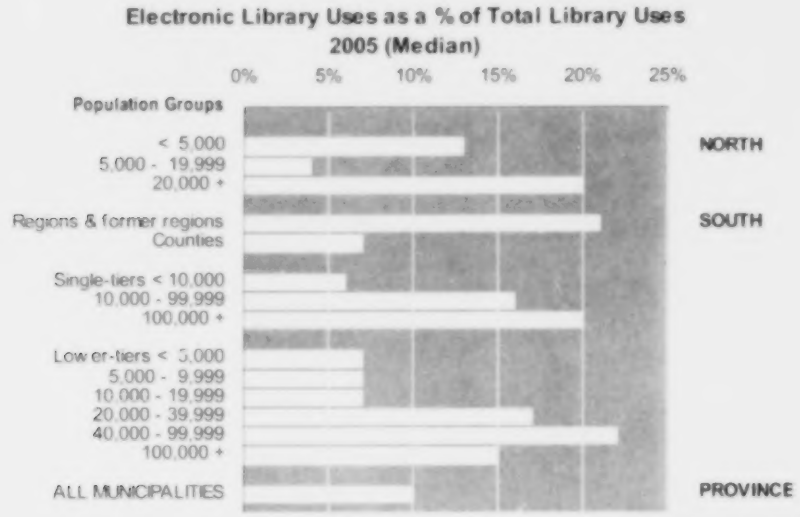
Population	Reporting #	Range	2005 Median	2004 Median
NORTH				
< 5,000	51	0% to 67%	**13%**	11%
5,000 – 19,999	10	0% to 70%	**4%**	2%
20,000 +	4	4% to 61%	**20%**	15%
SOUTH				
Regions & Former Regions	5	12% to 33%	**21%**	10%
Counties	10	1% to 28%	**7%**	5%
Single-tiers				
< 10,000	4	3% to 14%	**6%**	7%
10,000 – 99,999	15	4% to 24%	**16%**	11%
100,000 +	4	12% to 22%	**20%**	17%
Lower-tiers				
< 5,000	31	0% to 80%	**7%**	5%
5,000 – 9,999	28	0% to 35%	**7%**	7%
10,000 – 19,999	30	0% to 63%	**7%**	5%
20,000 – 39,999	9	4% to 63%	**17%**	11%
40,000 – 99,999	10	9% to 66%	**22%**	17%
100,000 +	11	5% to 23%	**15%**	14%
ALL MUNICIPALITIES	222	0% to 80%	**10%**	10%
# Municipalities Reporting			222	151

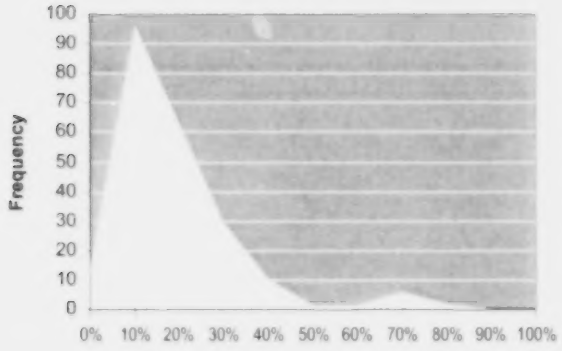
FIR reference: SLC 92 7461 07. The number of municipalities reporting reflects the condition listed below.

Condition:

- The sum of electronic and non-electronic library uses does not exceed 100%.

Library Services:
Electronic library uses as a percentage of total library uses.





Objective Increased use of library services.

Notes Electronic library uses are based on the Annual Survey of Public Libraries conducted by the Ministry of Culture. Electronic library uses include the number of people using computer workstations, the number of times electronic databases are accessed by library users, the number of electronic reference transactions, and the number of electronic visits to the library.

Calculation

Since the measure is a percentage, the sum of electronic library uses and non-electronic library uses cannot exceed 100%.

Factors affecting results

Results are influenced by:

- The service delivery model used.
- Services offered, including electronic services.

Library Services:
Non-electronic library uses as a percentage of total library uses.

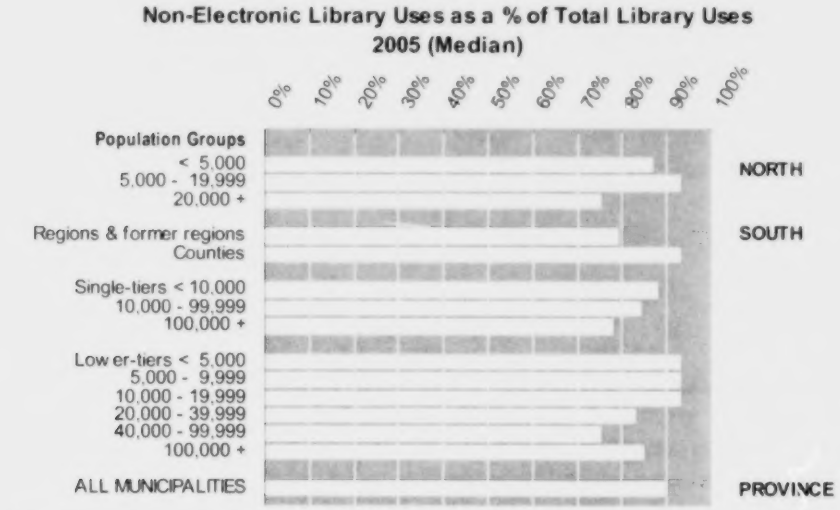
Non-electronic library uses as a percentage of total library uses

Population	Reporting #	Range	2005 Median	2004 Median
NORTH				
< 5,000	51	33% to 100%	**87%**	89%
5,000 – 19,999	10	30% to 100%	**93%**	97%
20,000 +	4	39% to 96%	**75%**	85%
SOUTH				
Regions & Former Regions	5	67% to 88%	**79%**	84%
Counties	10	72% to 99%	**93%**	91%
Single-tiers				
< 10,000	4	86% to 97%	**88%**	93%
10,000 – 99,999	15	76% to 96%	**84%**	89%
100,000 +	4	78% to 88%	**78%**	78%
Lower-tiers				
< 5,000	31	20% to 100%	**93%**	94%
5,000 – 9,999	28	66% to 100%	**93%**	93%
10,000 – 19,999	30	37% to 100%	**93%**	93%
20,000 – 39,999	9	37% to 96%	**83%**	87%
40,000 – 99,999	10	34% to 92%	**75%**	83%
100,000 +	11	77% to 96%	**85%**	85%
ALL MUNICIPALITIES	222	20% to 100%	**90%**	90%
# Municipalities Reporting			222	151

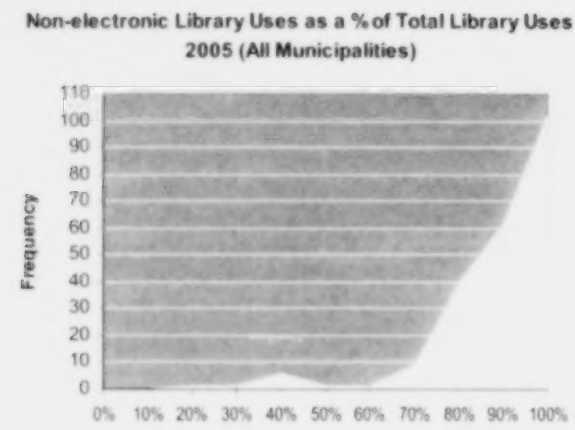
FIR reference: SLC 92 7462 07. The number of municipalities reporting reflects the condition listed below.

Condition:

- The sum of electronic and non-electronic library uses does not exceed 100%.



Library Services:
Non-electronic library uses as a percentage of total library uses.



Objective Increased use of library services.

Notes Non-electronic library uses are based on the Annual Survey of Public Libraries conducted by the Ministry of Culture. Non-electronic library uses include annual circulation, program attendance, library materials in use, the number of standard reference transactions and the number of visits to library made in person.

Calculation Since the measure is a percentage, the sum of electronic library uses and the non-electronic library uses cannot exceed 100%.

Factors affecting results Results are influenced by:

- The service delivery model used.
- Services offered, including electronic services.

Location of New Development:

Percentage of new lots, blocks and/or units with final approval which are located within settlement areas.

$$\frac{\text{Number of new lots, blocks and/or units with final approval which are located within settlement areas}}{\text{Total number of new lots, blocks and/or new units with final approval which are located within the entire municipality}} \times 100$$

Percentage of new lots, blocks and/or units with final approval which are located within settlement areas

Population	Reporting #	Range %	2005 Median %	2004 Median %	2003 Median %	2002 Median %	2001 Median %
NORTH							
< 5,000	42	0 to 100	0	0	7	0	9
5,000 – 19,999	9	0 to 100	100	94	100	100	100
20,000 +	3	28 to 100	66	83	96	100	94
SOUTH							
Regions & Former Regions	10	0 to 100	99	98	99	99	99
Counties	14	0 to 100	54	70	32	63	36
Single-tiers							
< 10,000	2	0 to 100	0		100		0
10,000 – 99,999	14	59 to 100	100	100	97	100	100
100,000 +	4	80 to 100	98	96	96	91	90
Lower-tiers							
< 5,000	34	0 to 100	7	7	0	3	17
5,000 – 9,999	51	0 to 100	58	50	38	43	17
10,000 – 19,999	49	5 to 100	90	80	83	86	90
20,000 – 39,999	9	30 to 100	92	94	95	97	98
40,000 – 99,999	11	86 to 100	100	99	100	100	100
100,000 +	10	100	100	100	100	100	100
ALL MUNICIPALITIES	262	0 to 100	80	71	80	78	80
# Municipalities Reporting			262	268	251	260	255

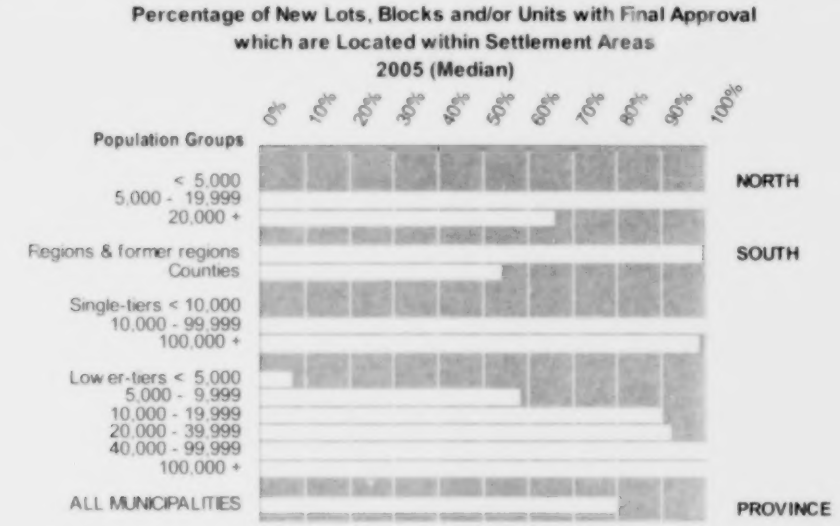
FIR reference: SLC 92 8154 07. The number of municipalities reporting reflects the conditions listed below.

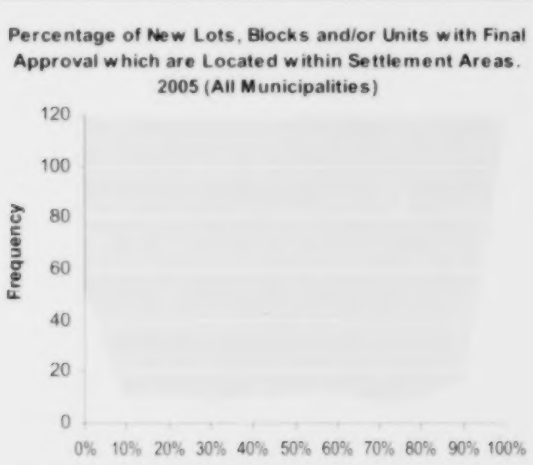
Conditions:

- The total number of new lots, blocks and/or units with final approval which are located within the entire municipality in the denominator is greater than zero (SLC 92 8154 06 > 0).
- The measure is less than 101% (SLC 92 8154 07 < 101).

Location of New Development:

Percentage of new lots, blocks and/or units with final approval which are located within settlement areas.





Objective New lot creation is occurring in settlement areas.

Notes This measure is completed by municipalities with planning approval authority. Within two-tier systems, the level of government responsible for approvals varies. Authority may be the responsibility of one-tier or shared.

A municipality should not complete this measure if no lots, blocks or units were approved in the reporting year.

Factors affecting results

Results are influenced by:

- Whether the municipality has an official plan.
- Whether the municipality has designated settlement areas.
- Availability of land for new development.
- Crown Land. For some municipalities, Crown Land may represent a significant proportion of land.
- Development outside of settlement areas may be in compliance with official plan policies and Provincial Policy Statements.

Preservation of Agricultural Land:

Percentage of land designated for agricultural purposes which was not re-designated for other uses during the reporting year.

$$\frac{\text{Hectares of land designated for agricultural purposes in the Official Plan as of December 31st of reporting year}}{\text{Hectares of land designated for agricultural purposes in the Official Plan as of January 1 of the reporting year}} \times 100$$

Percentage of land designated for agricultural purposes which was not re-designated for other uses during the reporting year.

Population	Reporting #	Range %	2005 Median %	2004 Median %	2003 Median %	2002 Median %	2001 Median %
NORTH							
< 5,000	20	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
5,000 – 19,999	5	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
20,000 +	1	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
SOUTH							
Regions & Former Regions	10	88% to 100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Counties	8	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Single-tiers							
< 10,000	1	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	96%
10,000 – 99,999	9	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
100,000 +	3	99% to 100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Lower-tiers							
< 5,000	22	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
5,000 – 9,999	41	99% to 100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
10,000 – 19,999	46	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
20,000 – 39,999	9	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
40,000 – 99,999	10	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
100,000 +	7	0% to 100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
ALL MUNICIPALITIES	192	0% to 100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
# Municipalities Reporting			192	194	197	200	185

FIR reference: SLC 92 8163 07. The number of municipalities reporting reflects the conditions listed below.

Conditions:

- Hectares of land designated for agricultural purposes as of January 1st of the reporting year are greater than zero. (SLC 92 8163 06 > 0)
- Measure is less than 101%. (SLC 92 8164 07 < 101%)

No bar graph is included because the median result for all groups was 100% in 2005.

Preservation of Agricultural Land:

Percentage of land designated for agricultural purposes which was not re-designated for other uses relative to the base year of 2000.

$$\frac{\text{Hectares of land designated for agricultural purposes in the Official Plan as of December 31 of reporting year}}{\text{Hectares of land designated for agricultural purposes in the Official Plan as of January 1, 2000}} \times 100$$

Percentage of land designated for agricultural purposes which was not re-designated for other uses relative to the base year of 2000.

Population	Reporting #	Range %	2005 Median %	2004 Median %	2003 Median %	2002 Median %	2001 Median %
NORTH							
< 5,000	20	0% to 100%	**100%**	100%	100%	100%	100%
5,000 – 19,999	5	96% to 100%	**100%**	100%	100%	100%	100%
20,000 +	1	100%	**100%**	100%	100%	100%	100%
SOUTH							
Regions & Former Regions	9	88% to 100%	**99%**	99%	99%	99%	100%
Counties	9	80% to 100%	**100%**	100%	100%	100%	100%
Single-tiers							
<10,000	1	85%	**85%**	96%	96%	96%	96%
10,000 – 99,999	7	49% to 100%	**100%**	100%	100%	100%	100%
100,000 +	3	99% to 100%	**100%**	100%	100%	100%	100%
Lower-tiers							
< 5,000	22	0% to 100%	**100%**	100%	100%	100%	100%
5,000 – 9,999	36	63% to 100%	**100%**	100%	100%	100%	100%
10,000 – 19,999	45	85% to 100%	**100%**	100%	100%	100%	100%
20,000 – 39,999	9	98% to 100%	**100%**	100%	100%	100%	100%
40,000 – 99,999	10	99% to 100%	**100%**	100%	100%	100%	100%
100,000 +	7	0% to 100%	**88%**	100%	100%	100%	100%
ALL MUNICIPALITIES	184	0% to 100%	**100%**	100%	100%	100%	100%
# Municipalities Reporting			**184**	**186**	**190**	**194**	**180**

FIR reference: SLC 92 8164 07. The number of municipalities reporting reflects the conditions listed below.

Conditions:

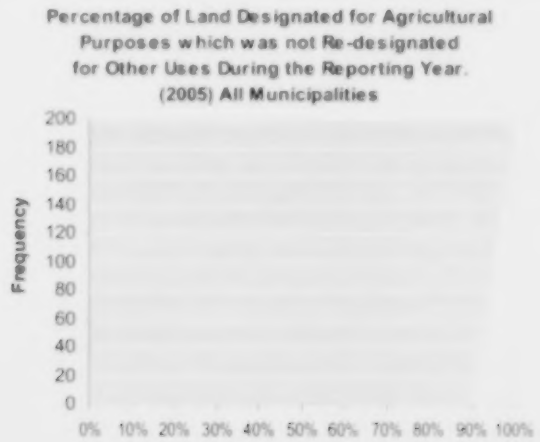
- Hectares of land designated for agricultural purposes as of January 1st are greater than 0 (SLC 92 8164 06 > 0).
- Measure is less than 101% (SLC 92 8164 07 < 101%).

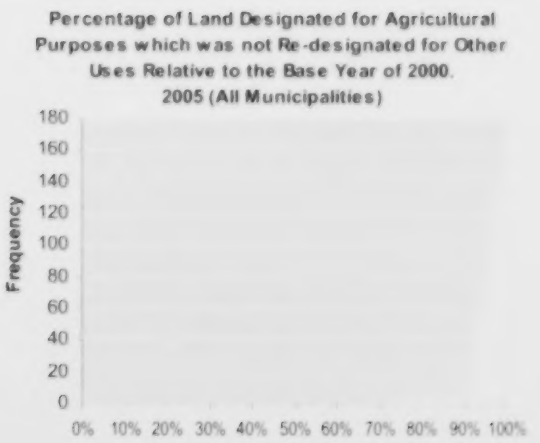
No bar graph is included because the median result for all but three groups was 100% in 2005.

Preservation of Agricultural Land:

Percentage of land designated for agricultural purposes which was not re-designated for other uses during the reporting year.

Percentage of land designated for agricultural purposes which was not re-designated for other uses relative to the base year of 2000.





Objective

Preservation of agricultural land.

Factors affecting results

The factors influencing results are the same for all measures concerning the preservation of agricultural land. Results are influenced by:

- Whether there is an official plan.
- Changes to the Official Plan or adoption of a new Official Plan.
- Whether a municipality designates agricultural land as a separate class in the Official Plan.
- Whether agricultural land is interpreted as land bearing any designation intended to preserve agricultural land.
- Whether a municipality has an inventory of agricultural land.
- Annexation, amalgamation.
- Demand for new development.
- Building of new roads and widening of roads.
- Geographic Information System (GIS) data leads to changes in the number of hectares.

Preservation of Agricultural Land: Effectiveness

Number of hectares of land originally designated for agricultural purposes which was re-designated for other uses during the reporting year.

Number of hectares of land originally designated for agricultural purposes which was re-designated for other uses during the reporting year

Population	Reporting #	Range #	2005 Median #	2004 Median #	2003 Median #	2002 Median #	2001 Median #
NORTH							
< 5,000	20	0 to 10	0	0	0	0	0
5,000 – 19,999	5	0	0	0	0	0	0
20,000 +	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
SOUTH							
Regions & Former Regions	10	0 to 3,017	56	0	20	0	6
Counties	8	0 to 71	13	36	0	3	0
Single-tiers							
< 10,000	1	0	0	0	0	0	8
10,000 – 99,999	9	0 to 85	0	0	0	0	4
100,000 +	3	0 to 91	0	4	77	0	15
Lower-tiers							
< 5,000	22	0 to 11	0	0	0	0	0
5,000 – 9,999	40	0 to 100	0	0	0	0	0
10,000 – 19,999	44	0 to 67	0	0	0	0	0
20,000 – 39,999	9	0 to 32	0	0	0	0	0
40,000 – 99,999	10	0	0	0	0	0	0
100,000 +	7	0 to 2,428	0	0	0	0	0
ALL MUNICIPALITIES	189	0 to 3,017	0	0	0	0	0
# Municipalities Reporting			189	191	195	193	184

FIR reference: SLC 92 8165 07. The number of municipalities reporting reflects the conditions listed below.

Conditions:

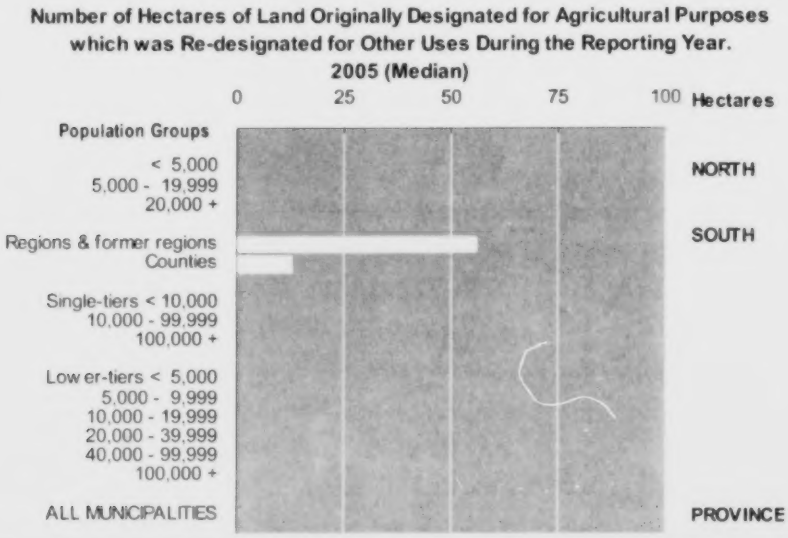
- In the related measure for the preservation of agricultural land during the reporting year, a municipality must designate some land in the Official Plan for agricultural purposes. (SLC 92 8163 06 > 0)
- Municipalities reporting negative values for the number of hectares in this measure were not included in the summary statistics. (To be included, SLC 92 8165 07 ≥ 0)

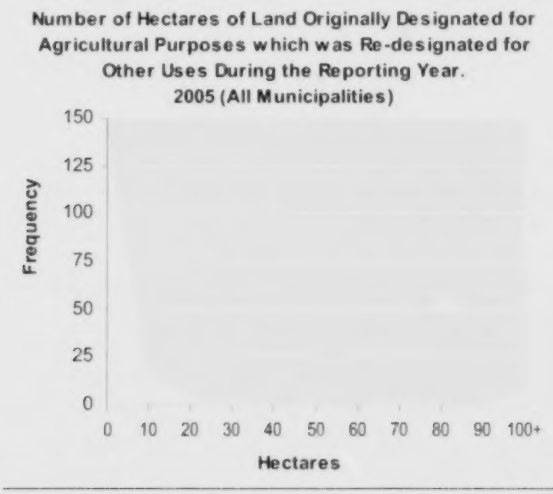
NOTES:

This measure will be negative if the result for the related measure is greater than 100%, "Percentage of land designated for agricultural purposes which was not re-designated for other uses during the reporting year". (SLC 92 8163 07 > 100%). The number of hectares of designated agricultural land at December 31, 2005 may be greater than the number of hectares at January 1, 2000 as the result of amalgamation, annexation, changes in the Official Plan, changes in the method of calculating hectares or data entry errors.

Preservation of Agricultural Land:

Number of hectares of land originally designated for agricultural purposes which was re-designated for other uses during the reporting year.





Objective Preservation of agricultural land.

Notes This measure provides the number of hectares that were re-designated during the reporting year and supplements the measure: percentage of land designated for agricultural purposes which was not re-designated for other uses during the reporting year. Since the median for all but two municipal groups is zero, the range within each group is more informative.

Factors affecting results

Municipalities reporting a negative value for the number of hectares re-designated were not included in summary statistics. A negative number means that SLC 92 8163 07 is greater than 100% for the measure: "percentage of land designated for agricultural purposes which was not re-designated for other uses during the reporting year". The number of hectares of designated agricultural land at year-end may be greater than the number of hectares at January 1st as the result of amalgamation, annexation, changes in the Official Plan, changes in the method of calculating hectares or data entry errors.

The factors influencing results are the same for all measures concerning the preservation of agricultural land. Results are influenced by:

- Whether there is an official plan.
- Changes to the Official Plan or adoption of a new Official Plan.
- Whether a municipality designates agricultural land as a separate class in the Official Plan.
- Whether agricultural land is interpreted as land bearing any designation intended to preserve agricultural land.
- Whether a municipality has an inventory of agricultural land.
- Annexation, amalgamation.
- Demand for new development.
- Building of new roads and widening of roads.
- Geographic Information System (GIS) data leads to changes in the number of hectares.

Preservation of Agricultural Land:

Number of hectares of land originally designated for agricultural purposes which was re-designated for other uses since January 1, 2000.

Number of hectares of land originally designated for agricultural purposes which was re-designated for other uses since January 1, 2000

Population	Reporting #	Range #	2005 Median #	2004 Median #	2003 Median #	2002 Median #	2001 Median #
NORTH							
< 5,000	20	0 to 5,000	0	0	0	0	0
5,000 – 19,999	5	0 to 92	0	0	0	0	0
20,000 +	1	30	30	30	0	0	0
SOUTH							
Regions & Former Regions	9	20 to 3,048	1,064	186	183	139	88
Counties	9	14 to 60,368	71	61	32	38	0
Single-tiers							
< 10,000	1	43	43	9	9	9	8
10,000 – 99,999	7	0 to 2,533	71	19	13	13	1
100,000 +	3	0 to 122	110	99	95	18	15
Lower-tiers							
< 5,000	21	0 to 473	0	0	0	0	0
5,000 – 9,999	35	0 to 3,466	0	0	0	0	0
10,000 – 19,999	42	0 to 2,025	5	2	0	0	0
20,000 – 39,999	9	0 to 293	0	0	0	0	0
40,000 – 99,999	10	0 to 62	0	4	0	1	0
100,000 +	7	0 to 2,428	842	0	0	0	0
ALL MUNICIPALITIES	179	0 to 60,368	1	0	0	0	0
# Municipalities Reporting			179	183	188	186	181

FIR reference: SLC 92 8166 07. The number of municipalities reporting reflects the conditions listed below.

Conditions:

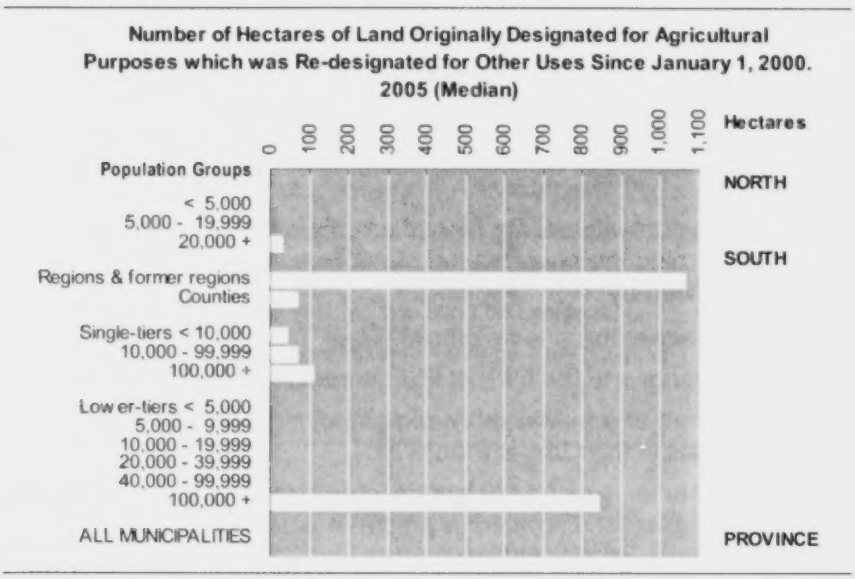
- In the related measure for the preservation of agricultural land relative to the base year of 2000, the municipality must designate some land in the Official Plan for agricultural purposes. (SLC 92 8164 06 > 0)
- Municipalities reporting negative values for the number of hectares were not included in the summary statistics. (SLC 92 8166 07 > 0)

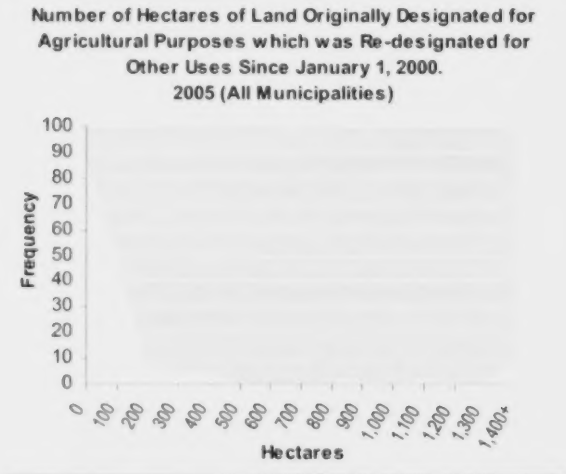
NOTES:

A negative number means that SLC 92 8164 07 is greater than 100% for the measure: "Percentage of land designated for agricultural purposes which was not re-designated for other uses relative to the base year of 2000". The number of hectares of designated agricultural land at December 31, 2005 may be greater than the number of hectares at January 1, 2000 as the result of amalgamation, annexation, changes in the Official Plan, changes in the method of calculating hectares or data entry errors.

Preservation of Agricultural Land:

Number of hectares of land originally designated for agricultural purposes which was re-designated for other uses since January 1, 2000.





Objective Preservation of agricultural land.

Notes This measure provides the cumulative number of hectares that were re-designated since January 1, 2000 and supplements the measure: "Percentage of land designated for agricultural purposes which was not re-designated for other uses relative to the base year of 2000".

Municipalities reporting a negative value for the number of hectares re-designated were not included in the summary statistics. A negative number means that SLC 92 8164 07 is greater than 100% for the measure: "Percentage of land designated for agricultural purposes which was not re-designated for other uses relative to the base year of 2000". The number of hectares of designated agricultural land as of December 31st of the reporting year may be greater than the number of hectares at January 1, 2000 as the result of amalgamation, annexation, changes in the Official Plan, changes in the method of calculating hectares or data entry errors.

Factors affecting results

The factors influencing results are the same for all measures concerning the preservation of agricultural land. Results are influenced by:

- Whether there is an official plan.
- Changes to the Official Plan or adoption of a new Official Plan.
- Whether a municipality designates agricultural land as a separate class in the Official Plan.
- Whether agricultural land is interpreted as land bearing any designation intended to preserve agricultural land.
- Whether a municipality has an inventory of agricultural land.
- Annexation, amalgamation.
- Demand for new development.
- Building of new roads and widening of roads.
- Geographic Information System (GIS) data leads to changes in the number of hectares.

2005 Ontario Municipal Performance Measures

Service	Type of measure	Description of Measure	Schedule, line, column in 2005 Financial Information Return
General government			
	Efficiency	Operating costs for governance and corporate management as a percentage of total municipal operating costs.	91 0204 13
Protection Services			
Fire services	Efficiency	Operating costs for fire services per $1,000 of assessment.	91 1102 13
Police services	Efficiency	Operating costs for police services per person.	91 1203 13
	Effectiveness	Violent crime rate per 1,000 persons.	92 1258 07
	Effectiveness	Property crime rate per 1,000 persons.	92 1259 07
	Effectiveness	Total crime rate per 1,000 persons (Criminal Code offences, excluding traffic).	92 1263 07
	Effectiveness	Youth crime rate per 1,000 youths.	92 1265 07
Roadways			
Roads	Efficiency	Operating costs for paved (hard top) roads per lane kilometre.	91 2107 13
	Efficiency	Operating costs for unpaved (loose top) roads per lane kilometre.	91 2108 13
	Effectiveness	Percentage of paved lane kilometres where the condition is rated as good to very good.	92 2152 07
Winter control	Efficiency	Operating costs for winter maintenance of roadways per lane kilometre maintained in winter.	91 2204 13
	Effectiveness	Percentage of winter events where the response met or exceeded locally determined road maintenance standards.	92 2251 07
Conventional Transit			
	Efficiency	Operating costs for conventional transit per regular service passenger trip.	91 2302 13
	Effectiveness	Number of conventional transit passenger trips per person in the service area in a year.	92 2351 07
Environmental Services			
Wastewater	Efficiency	Operating costs for the collection of wastewater per kilometre of wastewater main.	91 3107 13
	Efficiency	Operating costs for the treatment and disposal of wastewater per megalitre.	91 3108 13
	Efficiency	Operating costs for the collection, treatment and disposal of wastewater per megalitre (Integrated System).	91 3109 13
	Effectiveness	Number of wastewater main backups per 100 kilometres of wastewater main in a year.	92 3154 07
	Effectiveness	Percentage of wastewater estimated to have by-passed treatment.	92 3155 07

2005 Ontario Municipal Performance Measures

Service	Type of measure	Description of Measure	Schedule, line, column in 2005 Financial Information Return
Environmental Services			
Storm water	Efficiency	Operating costs for urban storm water management (collection, treatment, disposal) per kilometre of drainage system.	91 3205 13
	Efficiency	Operating costs for rural storm water management (collection, treatment, disposal) per kilometre of drainage system.	91 3206 13
Drinking water	Efficiency	Operating costs for the treatment of drinking water per megalitre.	91 3307 13
	Efficiency	Operating costs for the distribution of drinking water per kilometre of water distribution pipe.	91 3308 13
	Efficiency	Operating costs for the treatment and distribution of drinking water per megalitre (Integrated System).	91 3309 13
	Effectiveness	Weighted number of days when a boil water advisory issued by the Medical Officer of Health, applicable to a municipal water supply, was in effect.	92 3355 07
	Effectiveness	Number of water main breaks per 100 kilometres of water distribution pipe in a year.	92 3356 07
Solid waste	Efficiency	Operating costs for garbage collection per tonne or per household.	91 3403 13
	Efficiency	Operating costs for garbage disposal per tonne or per household.	91 3503 13
	Efficiency	Operating costs for solid waste diversion (recycling) per tonne or per household.	91 3604 13
	Efficiency	Average operating costs for solid waste management (collection, disposal and diversion) per tonne or per household.	91 3605 13
	Effectiveness	Number of complaints received in a year concerning the collection of garbage and recycled materials per 1,000 households.	92 3452 07
	Effectiveness	Total number of solid waste management facilities owned by the municipality with a Ministry of Environment Certificate of Approval.	92 3552 07
	Effectiveness	Number of days per year when a Ministry of Environment compliance order for remediation concerning an air or groundwater standard was in effect for a municipally owned solid waste management facility, by facility.	92 3553 03 to 92 3560 03 92 3553 07 to 92 3560 07
	Effectiveness	Percentage of residential solid waste diverted for recycling.	92 3655 07
	Effectiveness	Percentage of residential solid waste diverted for recycling (based on combined residential and ICI tonnage).	92 3656 07

2005 Ontario Municipal Performance Measures

Service	Type of measure	Description of Measure	Schedule, line, column in 2005 Financial Information Return
Parks and Recreation			
	Efficiency	Operating costs for parks per person.	91 7102 13
	Efficiency	Operating costs for recreation programs per person.	91 7202 13
	Efficiency	Operating costs for recreation facilities per person.	91 7303 13
	Efficiency	Operating costs for parks, recreation programs and recreation facilities (Subtotal).	91 7304 13
	Effectiveness	Hectares of open space.	92 7151 05
	Effectiveness	Hectares of open space per 1,000 persons.	92 7151 07
	Effectiveness	Total kilometres of trails.	92 7152 05
	Effectiveness	Total kilometres of trails per 1,000 persons.	92 7152 07
	Effectiveness	Total participant hours for recreation programs per 1,000 persons.	92 7255 07
	Effectiveness	Square metres of recreation facility space.	92 7355 05
	Effectiveness	Square metres of recreation facility space per 1,000 persons.	92 7355 07
Libraries			
	Efficiency	Operating costs for libraries per person.	91 7403 13
	Efficiency	Operating costs for libraries per use.	91 7404 13
	Effectiveness	Library uses per person.	92 7460 13
	Effectiveness	Electronic library uses as a percentage of total library uses.	92 7461 07
	Effectiveness	Non-electronic library uses as a percentage of total library uses.	92 7462 07
Land Use Planning			
	Effectiveness	Percentage of new lots, blocks and/or units with final approval which are located within settlement areas.	92 8154 07
	Effectiveness	Percentage of land designated for agricultural purposes which was not re-designated for other uses during the reporting year.	92 8163 07
	Effectiveness	Percentage of land designated for agricultural purposes which was not re-designated for other uses relative to the base year of 2000.	92 8164 07
	Effectiveness	Number of hectares of land originally designated for agricultural purposes which was re-designated for other uses during the reporting year.	92 8165 07
	Effectiveness	Number of hectares of land originally designated for agricultural purposes which was re-designated for other uses since January 1, 2000.	92 8166 07

MUNICIPALITIES BY GROUP

Municipalities are grouped by geography, municipal type and 2005 enumerated population in the summary tables and bar graphs. The enumerated populations for 2004, 2005 and 2006 are identical and are based on the enumeration for the 2003 municipal elections. Please note that municipalities entered their own population figures for the 2005 performance measures which used population as the denominator.

NORTH

Population	Municipality	2005 Population
< 5,000	Alberton Tp	980
	Armour Tp	1,241
	Armstrong Tp	1,265
	Assiginack Tp	765
	Atikokan Tp	3,172
	Baldwin Tp	570
	Barrie Island Tp	47
	Billings Tp	478
	Black River - Matheson Tp	2,796
	Blind River T	3,651
	Bonfield Tp	2,096
	Brethour Tp	153
	Bruce Mines T	588
	Burk's Falls V	848
	Burpee and Mills Tp	330
	Callander M	3,157
	Calvin Tp	596
	Carling Tp	1,055
	Casey Tp	374
	Central Manitoulin Tp	1,742
	Chamberlain Tp	346
	Chapleau Tp	2,600
	Chapple Tp	806
	Charlton/Dack M	670
	Chisholm Tp	1,236
	Cobalt T	1,103
	Cockburn Island Tp	3
	Coleman Tp	531
	Conmee Tp	689
	Dawson Tp	572
	Dorion Tp	383
	Dubreuilville Tp	846
	Ear Falls Tp	943
	East Ferris Tp	4,249
	Emo Tp	1,186
	Englehart T	1,546
	Evanturel Tp	464
	Fauquier-Strickland Tp	666
	French River M	2,788
	Gauthier Tp	131

NORTH

Population	Municipality	2005 Population
< 5,000	Gillies Tp	505
	Gordon Tp	423
	Gore Bay T	799
	Harley Tp	526
	Harris Tp	491
	Hilliard Tp	227
	Hilton Beach V	173
	Hilton Tp	234
	Hornepayne Tp	1,273
	Hudson Tp	457
	Huron Shores M	1,632
	Ignace Tp	1,447
	James Tp	474
	Jocelyn Tp	246
	Johnson Tp	583
	Joly Tp	259
	Kearney T	731
	Kerns Tp	349
	Killarney M	433
	La Vallee Tp	1,002
	Laird Tp	997
	Lake of The Woods Tp	362
	Larder Lake Tp	753
	Latchford T	293
	Macdonald Meredith et al Tp	1,413
	Machar Tp	782
	Machin Tp	1,002
	Magnetawan M	1,197
	Manitouwadge Tp	2,687
	Marathon T	4,095
	Markstay-Warren M	2,666
	Matachewan Tp	366
	Mattawa T	2,114
	Mattawan Tp	97
	Mattice - Val Cote Tp	836
	McDougall Tp	2,510
	McGarry Tp	828
	McKellar Tp	885
	McMurrich-Monteith Tp	655
	Michipicoten Tp	3,211
	Moonbeam Tp	1,150
	Moosonee T	1,430
	Morley Tp	542
	Nairn and Hyman Tp	408
	Neebing M	1,969

NORTH

Population	Municipality	2005 Population
< 5,000	Nipigon Tp	1,815
	Nipissing Tp	1,557
	Northeastern Manitoulin & The Isl. T	2,315
	O'Connor Tp	726
	Opasatika Tp	310
	Papineau-Cameron Tp	904
	Perry Tp	1,929
	Pickle Lake Tp	362
	Plummer Additional Tp	625
	Powassan M	3,278
	Prince Tp	985
	Rainy River T	866
	Red Lake M	3,757
	Red Rock Tp	1,117
	Ryerson Tp	591
	Sables-Spanish Rivers Tp	2,943
	Schreiber Tp	1,313
	Seguin Tp	3,340
	Shuniah Tp	2,348
	Sioux Lookout M	4,464
	Sioux Narrows-Nestor Falls Tp	681
	Smooth Rock Falls T	1,672
	South Algonquin Tp	1,194
	South River V	955
	Spanish T	740
	St. Joseph Tp	1,122
	St.-Charles M	1,280
	Strong Tp	1,289
	Sundridge V	875
	Tarbutt and Tarbutt Additional Tp	407
	Tehkummah Tp	350
	Temagami M	799
	Terrace Bay Tp	1,889
	The Archipelago Tp	548
	The North Shore Tp	554
	Thessalon T	1,293
	Thornloe V	110
	Val Rita-Harty Tp	1,000
	White River Tp	889
	Whitestone M	728

NORTH

Population	Municipality	2005 Population
5,000 to 19,999	Cochrane T	5,457
	Dryden C	7,143
	Elliot Lake C	11,558
	Espanola T	5,079
	Fort Frances T	7,565
	Greenstone M	5,091
	Hearst T	5,174
	Iroquois Falls T	5,175
	Kapuskasing T	8,699
	Kenora C	13,807
	Kirkland Lake T	9,278
	Oliver Paipoonge M	5,749
	Parry Sound T	5,357
	Temiskaming Shores C	10,125
	West Nipissing M	12,874
20,000+	North Bay C	51,850
	Sault Ste. Marie C	72,779
	Thunder Bay C	102,617
	Timmins C	43,024

SOUTH

	Municipality	2005 Population
Regions & Former Regions	Durham R	504,395
	Greater Sudbury C	155,339
	Halton R	377,814
	Hamilton C	469,987
	Muskoka D	46,382
	Niagara R	397,191
	Ottawa C	745,367
	Oxford Co	95,103
	Peel R	933,447
	Toronto C	2,125,394
	Waterloo R	427,239
	York R	707,790
Counties	Bruce Co	60,310
	Dufferin Co	47,331
	Elgin Co	45,065
	Essex Co	163,413
	Frontenac Co	21,824
	Grey Co	83,878
	Haliburton Co	14,175
	Hastings Co	34,540
	Huron Co	57,131
	Lambton Co	122,352
	Lanark Co	49,991
	Leeds and Grenville UCo	62,245
	Lennox and Addington Co	34,890
	Middlesex Co	63,935
	Northumberland Co	71,212
	Perth Co	36,110
	Peterborough Co	50,498
	Prescott and Russell UCo	72,930
	Renfrew Co	79,368
	Simcoe Co	234,131
	Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry UCo	61,265
	Wellington Co	75,272

SOUTH

Single-tiers	Municipality	2005 Population
< 10,000	Gananoque ST	4,760
	Pelee Tp	278
	Prescott ST	3,634
	Smiths Falls ST	8,407
	St. Marys ST	6,169
10,000 – 99,999	Belleville C	42,300
	Brant County	30,318
	Brantford C	79,991
	Brockville C	19,378
	Cornwall C	42,623
	Guelph C	99,697
	Haldimand County	41,072
	Kawartha Lakes C	66,268
	Norfolk County	55,426
	Orillia C	28,096
	Pembroke C	13,179
	Peterborough C	67,828
	Prince Edward County C	22,795
	Quinte West C	39,724
	St. Thomas C	31,546
	Stratford C	28,617
100,000+	Barrie C	100,825
	Chatham-Kent M	102,910
	Kingston C	107,594
	London C	323,615
	Windsor C	207,959

SOUTH

Lower-tiers	Municipality	2005 Population
<5,000	Addington Highlands Tp	2,099
	Adelaide-Metcalfe Tp	2,969
	Admaston/Bromley Tp	2,785
	Algonquin Highlands Tp	1,820
	Amaranth Tp	3,570
	Asphodel-Norwood Tp	3,623
	Athens Tp	2,809
	Bancroft T	3,511
	Bonnechere Valley Tp	3,278
	Brooke-Alvinston M	2,709
	Brudenell, Lyndoch and Raglan Tp	1,533
	Carlow/Mayo Tp	783
	Casselman V	2,971
	Central Frontenac Tp	3,903
	Centre Hastings M	3,663
	Dawn-Euphemia Tp	2,312
	Deep River T	4,072
	Deseronto T	1,604
	Dutton-Dunwich M	3,545
	Dysart et al Tp	4,731
	East Garafraxa Tp	2,059
	East Hawkesbury Tp	3,342
	East Luther Grand Valley Tp	2,529
	Enniskillen Tp	3,178
	Faraday Tp	1,397
	Front of Yonge Tp	2,444
	Frontenac Islands Tp	1,542
	Galway-Cavendish and Harvey Tp	4,266
	Georgian Bay Tp	1,988
	Greater Madawaska Tp	2,140
	Hastings Highlands M	3,519
	Havelock-Belmont-Methuen Tp	4,103
	Head, Clara and Maria Tp	232
	Highlands East M	2,681
	Horton Tp	2,470
	Howick Tp	3,554
	Killaloe, Hagarty and Richards Tp	2,300
	Lake of Bays Tp	2,515
	Lanark Highlands Tp	4,564
	Laurentian Hills T	2,693
	Limerick Tp	316
	Lucan Biddulph Tp	4,010
	Madawaska Valley Tp	4,186
	Madoc Tp	1,905
	Marmora and Lake M	3,511
	Melancthon Tp	2,470

SOUTH

Lower-tiers	Municipality	2005 Population
<5,000	Merrickville-Wolford V	2,627
	Minden Hills Tp	4,943
	Montague Tp	3,069
	Morris-Turnberry M	3,353
	Mulmur Tp	2,943
	Newbury V	382
	North Algona-Wilberforce Tp	2,611
	North Frontenac Tp	1,572
	North Huron Tp	4,860
	North Kawartha Tp	2,062
	Northern Bruce Peninsula M	3,522
	Oil Springs V	724
	Perth South Tp	4,175
	Petrolia T	4,870
	Point Edward V	2,091
	Shelburne T	3,886
	Southwold Tp	4,464
	Stirling-Rawdon Tp	4,448
	Tudor and Cashel Tp	572
	Tyendinaga Tp	3,524
	Warwick Tp	3,935
	Westport V	594
	Wollaston Tp	634

SOUTH

Lower-tiers	Municipality	2005 Population
5,000 to 9,999	Adjala-Tosorontio Tp	9,963
	Alfred and Plantagenet Tp	8,002
	Alnwick-Haldimand Tp	5,527
	Arnprior T	6,460
	Arran-Elderslie M	6,230
	Ashfield-Colborne-Wawanosh Tp	5,258
	Augusta Tp	7,265
	Aylmer T	6,288
	Bayham M	5,726
	Beckwith Tp	5,696
	Blandford - Blenheim Tp	7,127
	Bluewater M	6,506
	Brighton M	8,355
	Brockton M	9,351
	Carleton Place T	8,089
	Cavan-Millbrook-North Monaghan Tp	7,888
	Central Huron M	7,320
	Champlain Tp	8,336
	Chatsworth Tp	5,983
	Cramahe Tp	5,175
	Douro-Dummer Tp	6,449
	Drummond-North Elmsley Tp	6,288
	East Zorra - Tavistock Tp	6,947
	Edwardsburgh/Cardinal Tp	6,194
	Elizabethtown-Kitley Tp	9,631
	Georgian Bluffs Tp	9,854
	Goderich T	7,411
	Gravenhurst T	9,122
	Grey Highlands M	8,383
	Hanover T	6,664
	Hawkesbury T	9,447
	Huron East M	9,233
	Huron-Kinloss Tp	5,932
	Laurentian Valley Tp	8,801
	Leeds and the Thousand Islands Tp	8,743
	Malahide Tp	7,865
	Mapleton Tp	8,280
	McNab-Braeside Tp	6,520
	Meaford M	9,941
	Minto T	7,484
	Mono T	6,393
	Muskoka Lakes Tp	5,338
	North Dumfries Tp	8,604
	North Middlesex M	6,533
	North Stormont Tp	6,538
	Norwich Tp	9,954

SOUTH

Lower-tiers	Municipality	2005 Population
	Otonabee-South Monaghan Tp	6,274
	Penetanguishene T	7,961
	Perth T	5,739
	Plympton-Wyoming T	7,218
	Puslinch Tp	5,579
	Ramara Tp	8,631
	Renfrew T	7,603
	Rideau Lakes Tp	9,206
	South Bruce M	5,974
	South Huron M	9,636
	South-West Oxford Tp	7,417
	Southgate Tp	6,253
	Southwest Middlesex M	5,729
	Stone Mills Tp	6,724
	Tay Tp	9,232
	Tay Valley Tp	5,267
	The Blue Mountains T	5,747
	The South Bruce Peninsula T	7,331
	Tiny Tp	9,498
	Tweed M	5,153
	Wainfleet Tp	6,214
	Wellesley Tp	8,775
	West Elgin M	5,223
	West Perth M	8,722
	Whitewater Region Tp	6,192
	Zorra Tp	7,858
10,000 to 19,999	Bracebridge T	12,277
	Brock Tp	11,793
	Central Elgin M	11,954
	Clarence-Rockland C	18,603
	Clearview Tp	13,197
	Cobourg T	15,704
	Collingwood T	15,287
	East Gwillimbury T	19,243
	Erin T	10,340
	Essa Tp	16,103
	Essex T	19,078
	Greater Napanee T	13,373
	Guelph/Eramosa Tp	10,636
	Hamilton Tp	10,170
	Huntsville T	15,142
	Ingersoll T	10,512
	Kincardine M	10,763
	King Tp	18,354
	Kingsville T	19,276
	Lambton Shores M	10,612
	Lincoln T	19,555

SOUTH

Lower-tiers	Municipality	2005 Population
10,000 to 19,999	Loyalist Tp	12,694
	Middlesex Centre Tp	14,183
	Midland T	15,993
	Mississippi Mills T	11,279
	Niagara-on-the-Lake T	13,661
	North Dundas Tp	10,212
	North Glengarry Tp	10,288
	North Grenville M	12,732
	North Perth T	11,577
	Oro-Medonte Tp	17,983
	Owen Sound C	19,811
	Pelham T	15,262
	Perth East Tp	11,636
	Petawawa T	15,492
	Port Colborne C	18,003
	Port Hope M	14,542
	Russell Tp	12,042
	Saugeen Shores T	11,207
	Scugog Tp	19,428
	Severn Tp	11,200
	Smith-Ennismore-Lakefield Tp	15,833
	South Dundas Tp	10,000
	South Frontenac Tp	14,807
	South Glengarry Tp	12,307
	South Stormont Tp	11,920
	Springwater Tp	15,466
	St. Clair Tp	14,582
	Strathroy-Caradoc Tp	18,056
	Thames Centre M	12,073
	The Nation M	10,187
	Thorold C	17,646
	Tillsonburg T	13,522
	Trent Hills M	11,739
	Uxbridge Tp	17,603
	Wasaga Beach T	11,766
	Wellington North Tp	10,469
	West Grey M	11,242
	West Lincoln Tp	11,746
	Wilmot Tp	15,019
	Woolwich Tp	17,833

SOUTH

Lower-tiers	Municipality	2005 Population
20,000 to 39,999	Amherstburg T	20,604
	Aurora T	37,495
	Bradford-West Gwillimbury T	20,501
	Centre Wellington Tp	22,484
	Fort Erie T	27,698
	Georgina T	36,597
	Grimsby T	20,484
	Innisfil T	26,979
	LaSalle T	25,483
	Lakeshore T	29,347
	Leamington M	25,210
	Milton T	36,267
	New Tecumseth T	24,371
	Orangeville T	23,481
	Tecumseh T	24,415
	Whitchurch - Stouffville T	20,417
	Woodstock C	31,766
40,000 to 99,999	Ajax T	74,907
	Caledon T	49,740
	Clarington M	65,902
	Halton Hills T	48,948
	Newmarket T	62,148
	Niagara Falls C	75,670
	Pickering C	83,381
	Sarnia C	70,121
	Waterloo C	91,412
	Welland C	47,161
	Whitby T	93,756
100,000+	Brampton C	312,719
	Burlington C	148,471
	Cambridge C	107,418
	Kitchener C	178,178
	Markham T	202,781
	Mississauga C	570,988
	Oakville T	144,128
	Oshawa C	136,686
	Richmond Hill T	124,740
	St. Catharines C	124,091
	Vaughan C	186,015

List of Web Sites

The following web sites contain useful supplementary information.

Ministry of Municipal Affairs and Housing

Visit the home page of the Ministry of Municipal Affairs and Housing and click on "Municipal Performance Measurement Program" for information on the program. The site includes archives.

www.mah.gov.on.ca

Association of Municipal Managers, Clerks and Treasurers of Ontario

AMCTO serves those in professions directly related to municipal government. AMCTO promotes expertise relevant to the skills, knowledge and teamwork required to foster administrative excellence in municipal government.

www.amcto.com

Association of Municipalities of Ontario (AMO)

The Association of Municipalities of Ontario (AMO) works with and for municipal governments. AMO's traditional activities include inter-government relations and policy development, information gathering and disseminating on all issues affecting municipalities.

www.amo.on.ca

Click "More on AMO" and "Ontario Municipalities" for a list of municipalities by region, county and district.

Corporations Supporting Recycling (CSR)

CSR is a Canadian, not-for-profit, private sector organization that works with all levels of government, particularly municipalities, as well as non-government organizations and other industry groups to help develop sustainable municipal recycling and waste diversion systems.
Click on "GAP" for generally accepted principles. These principles were used to measure municipal waste flow for the solid waste performance measures.

www.csr.org

Municipal Finance Officers Association of Ontario (MFOA)

MFOA is the professional association of municipal finance officers in the Province of Ontario. MFOA promotes the interests of its members in carrying out their statutory and other financial responsibilities by initiating studies and sponsoring seminars to review, discuss and develop positions on important policy and financial management issues.

www.mfoa.on.ca

Ontario Centre for Municipal Best Practices (OCMBP)

The Ontario Centre for Municipal Best Practices is a partnership, formed in 2002, between the Association of Municipalities of Ontario and the Ontario Ministry of Municipal Affairs and Housing. The Centre researches, identifies and posts best practices on its web site.

http://www.municipalbestpractices.ca

This site is also accessed through the home page for AMO at http://www.amo.on.ca by scrolling to the bottom of the page and clicking on "OCMBP".

Ontario Good Roads Association (OGRA)

The Ontario Good Roads Association represents the transportation and public works-related concerns of all municipalities and many of the First Nations communities of Ontario. For over 100 years, this association has aided municipalities in their efforts to provide efficient and effective transportation systems.

http://www.ogra.org/home.asp

Ontario Municipal Administrators' Association (OMAA)

Membership is comprised of individuals who exercise all-encompassing management responsibilities for their Municipal Corporation. The members of the OMAA are dedicated to the concept of effective, democratic local government by responsible elected officials. They strive to enhance the value of the municipal order of government by promoting continuous improvement in municipal government administration and leadership excellence in local public service throughout Ontario.

This site is accessed through the home page for AMO at http://www.amo.on.ca by scrolling to the bottom of the page and clicking on "OMAA".

Ontario Municipal CAO's Benchmarking Initiative (OMBI)

The Ontario Municipal CAO's Benchmarking Initiative is a partnership project to push for service excellence in municipal government. Participating municipalities are working together to identify and share performance statistics, operational best practices and to network in a spirit of innovation and entrepreneurship to push for even greater successes.

http://www.ombi.ca/index.asp

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Program

Summary of 2005 Results